The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX, This Evening, at eight o'clock. All freight must be at the wharf by six o'clock, and paid before shipment.
Phœnix Wharf, Thursday, April 8. 8434

BI-MONTHLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

Via Twofold Bay,
On the 1st and 15th day of every Month,
THE SHAMROCK *on the 15th April.*
THE YARRA YARRA *on the 1st May.*
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 8329

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
On the 15th of every month.

THE fine iron screw steam ship CONSIDE, A1, 259 tons register, 60 horse power, William Appleby, commander, will sail for Melbourne on Thursday, the 15th day of April, and continue to be despatched regularly the middle of every month.

The vessel has just come off the Patent Slip, after having her bottom cleaned and painted, and her machinery is now receiving a thorough overhaul from Mr. Struth.

The accommodations for steerage passengers are of the most spacious and airy description.

Arrangements are in progress by which all passengers and cargo will be *landed on the Wharf in Melbourne without any delay.*

For freight or passage apply to Young and Co., Hunter-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street, 664

STEAM BETWEEN ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S regular Monthly Mail Packets arrive at, and are despatched from, the undermentioned ports, with passengers and light goods, to and from Southampton, AT REDUCED RATES OF FARE AND FREIGHT, as follow, viz.:—

		Arrived at.	Despatchd. from.
		About	About
Hongkong	September to March	20th	30th
	April to August	12th	24th
Singapore	September to March	5th	7th
	April to August	1st	3rd
Penang	September to March	9th	9th
	April to August	5th	5th
Calcutta	August to April	3rd	8th
	May to July	30th	3rd
Madras	August to April	12th	13th
	May to July	8th	9th
Point de Galle	August to April	15th	16th
	May to July	12th	13th
		of the month.	of the month.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised, and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Sydney.

The attention of the Australian Colonists is particularly invited to the above advertisement at this season, when opportunities are frequent from Sydney to the various points of departure of the steamers, rendering passages through the Line speedy, and showing the practicability of forwarding remittances to Europe with despatch.
7406

FOR HUNTER RIVER,
Calling at Morpeth, Newcastle, and Raymond Terrace,

THE JAMES AND AMELIA, 40 tons, this evening.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street.) 8398

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.

THE new schooner FLYING DOE, 50 tons, will leave Davis' Wharf, at the bottom of Market-street, on Saturday next, the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WILLIAM DALTON,
8362 Agent, Church Hill.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.

THE well-known schooner GLENDUART will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday next, 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or
WILLIAM DALTON,
8363 Church-hill.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,
If sufficient inducement offer,

THE A1 new brigantine SEA GULL, 130 tons. This vessel is peculiarly adapted for the trade, carrying a large cargo at a draught of 7 feet of water. Shippers and passengers are requested to make their engagements without delay. For particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 8396

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.

THE first class schooner EBENEZER, 120 tons burthen, Freeburn, master, will sail for the above on the 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, April 7. 8317

FOR MORETON BAY.
To follow the Brothers.

THE SCHOONER HARP, 90 tons, having left Moreton Bay on the 1st instant, is hourly expected. Goods for this vessel will be stored at Kellick's Wharf. Shippers are informed that she will sail three days after arrival, freight or no freight, being under engagement to assist in loading the "Fatima," for London.
For freight or passage apply to
W. U. HARRIS,
8836 Kellick's Wharf.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY.

THE well-known schooner EFFORT, A. Thompson, master. For the convenience of shippers and passengers her departure will be delayed till Saturday, the 10th instant. For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS CROFT,
8402 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine clipper-packet schooner VANQUISH, 150 tons, Andrew Steele, Commander, will have quick despatch, having much of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8127

PRINCE OF WALES, FOR MELBOURNE.
Clears at the Customs This Day, and sails positively on Saturday.
Going right up to the wharf.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THIS beautiful clipper has unrivalled accommodations for a few passengers, stern cabin for ladies or families, and beds, bedding, besides wine, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge. Apply to Captain Robinson, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8128

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE clipper packet FAVORITE, Thomas Stericker, commander, is now nearly loaded, and will sail to-morrow morning.

This vessel makes her passages with the regularity of a steamer, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
8347 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Will sail on Saturday Morning.

THE A 1 clipper barque, HELEN S. PAGE. James Lacy, commander, has still room for a few passengers. Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers are requested to inspect the unequalled accommodations of this fine vessel.

For terms of freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
8346 489, George-street,

SPENCER FOR MELBOURNE,
For Passengers only,

HAULS from the Wharf This Afternoon, and has most roomy accommodation, with an unrivalled steerage, the whole of her 'tween decks being fitted up right fore and aft. Immediate application is necesary, on board, at the East end of the Circular Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7936

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper-packet brig THOMAS AND HENRY, Captain St. John, having a large quantity of cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, with spacious ladies' cabin; beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge.
Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470. George-street. 8130

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For Passengers Only.

THE noted clipper Melbourne Packet, D. Gourlay, commander, having all her freight engaged, will positively go to sea on Saturday.

Passengers are reminded the cabins are well fitted and found.

For passage only apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
8348 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will sail on Saturday first.

THE clipper-barque FAVOURITE, 198 tons, M. U. Mortimer, Commander, is now receiving cargo; both cabin and steerage accommodations are of the first order. Wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
8262 Harrington street.

PACKET FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
To follow the Mary and Ellen.

THE fine fast sailing brigantine TWINS, Captain Doveton, has been laid on the berth at request of shippers; and, as the greater portion of her cargo is already engaged, shippers are reminded to make their engagements without delay. For freight or passage, (having exceedingly comfortable accommodations) apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8397

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner WATERLILY, 180 tons, J. R. Hays, commander. This vessel is now discharging her inward cargo, and will be ready to receive freight on Monday morning. She has the greater part of her cargo ready for shipment, and will sail on Saturday next, 17th instant.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

All goods intended for shipment by this vessel will be received in the Iron Store, on the Wharf, free of charge. 8415

FOR HOBART TOWN.
With immediate despatch.

THE fine fast-sailing French schooner JEUNE LUCIE, 114 tons register, Emile Lepaire, master. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and room for a few tons of goods only. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, April 7. 8445

FOR WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON, AND PORT COOPER.

THE A1 clipper-schooner MARMORA, 135 tons, H. Kelly, master, having a great portion of her freight engaged, will meet with great despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. George Duke, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
8017 Custom House.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

THE fine A1 ship Thomas Arbuthnot, 650 tons, James Bannatyne, commander, has engaged to receive her horses on board on the 12th May next.

From her capacity and thorough ventilation she offers every advantage for the shipment of Stock to the India market.

Shippers are requested to make early application for the disengaged stalls, and passengers to the different Presidencies, and the overland route, are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
Macquarie-place; or
L. AND S. SPYER,
7855 Spring-street.

JESSIE BYRNE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Notice to passengers.

ALL the Steerage Passengers are requested *at once* to produce their receipts on board (in the Cove), so as their berths may be correctly allotted to them.

All balances must be paid up by This Evening (Thursday), or they will be considered forfeited, and the berths re-let.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
Or SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8303 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque LALLA ROOKH, 410 tons, W. H. Haines, commander, being under engagement, must sail for the above port with all despatch. The above vessel lately arrived from California, being well known as a passenger ship, and having all her berths, &c., fitted, will be found a most desirable opportunity. The cabin and steerage accommodations are unsurpassed; in the steerage are enclosed cabins for families or females. Passengers are requested to inspect the vessel, and select their berths at once to prevent disappointment.

Apply on board, off the Flour Company's Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Or to R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.

N.B.—American gold coin will be taken for passage money. 8111

SHIP HARMONY.

PASSENGERS by this ship are informed, unless all balance of passage money is paid this day, that their deposits will be forfeited and the berths re-let.

The ship will haul into the stream on Saturday next, and proceed to sea on Wednesday morning.
F. W. CLARKE,
Jamison-street.
☞ Ten steerage berths still to let. 8395

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig CEYLON, 190 tons register, William Tayt (late of the Orator) commander, having all her passengers engaged, will leave at noon on Monday. Can take a limited quantity of cargo, which can be taken until time of clearing on Saturday.
Apply to
L. AND S. SPYER; or, to
8381 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.
FOR MADRAS.

THE A1 ship SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, 850 tons register, H. J. Naylor, commander.

Mr. Burt will take charge of the horses shipped by this vessel, and proceeds of the horses consigned to him will be guaranteed by Mr. S. C. Burt, of the Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Early application is requested for the stalls remaining disengaged.

The poop accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, to Captain Naylor; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
8134 Church Hill.

FOR ENGLAND VIA CALLAO AND PANAMA.
To sail from Newcastle on the 15th instant.

THE fine A1 Barque JOHN POTTER, Captain Camden, having superior cabin accommodation will positively sail as above. For cabin passage only apply to
8400 F. W. CLARKE, Jamison-street.

FOR ANTWERP AND HAMBURGH, VIA LONDON.

THE fine and remarkably fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Gustave Radou, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and is now taking in. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Radou, on board; or to
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, March 16. 6404

FROM NEWCASTLE FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship RIMSWELL, 403 tons register, John C. Hawkins, master. The greater portion of her cargo being ready for shipment this vessel will have very quick despatch in loading.

The undersigned will make cash advances on wool, tallow, or hides, consigned to them by this vessel for sale by their correspondents —Messrs. Burnett, Edwards, and Boyd, London. Apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Sydney;
Or,
5513 JOHN BINGLE, Newcastle.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque CORNELIA, A 1 for 12 years, 336 tons, Captain Mickleburgh, having a large portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at Willis' Wharf, to
S. D. GORDON,
Bridge-street; or,
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
7314 Harrington-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known teak built ship MAITLAND, 648 tons, William Henry, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged will meet with quick despatch. The accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage, are very superior.

For wool or other light freight, or passage, apply to Captain Henry, on board; or
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
Or R. TOWNS,
Miller's Point.

N.B. The Maitland will load at the Circular Quay. 4665

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 clipper barque PELHAM, 354 tons register, H. F. Anderson, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
8183 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON,
For Gold, Light Freight, and Passengers.
To sail on the 1st May.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship NEPTUNE, 644 tons, John Henderson, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain on board; or
J. B. METCALFE.
April 6. 8207

FOR LONDON,
For Gold and Passengers only.

THE well-known clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, 552 tons, Charles Stuart, commander. This vessel's sailing qualities being first-rate, offers a desirable opportunity to gold shippers. Has one large after cabin suitable for a family, and two side cabins still disengaged. Has also room for two steerage passengers. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lyons-buildings, George-street.

For sale on board, a Ship's Gig, 24 feet long, in first-rate order. 8299

SHIP DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, FOR LONDON.
For Gold and Passengers only.

THIS vessel is now ready for sea, and has one stern and one side cabin still disengaged.
J. B. METCALFE.
April 6. 8206

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 clipper barque SENATOR, 304 tons, Alfred King, commander. Has now nearly finished stowing her cargo. Has excellent poop accommodation. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8372 Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TWO first class vessels, to load in a neighbouring colony for England.

Also, a vessel of light draft of water to convey coals from Newcastle to Melbourne.
Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8407 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

PURCHASE OR CHARTER.

A VESSEL of not less than 200 tons burthen, to proceed to two southern ports. Apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, April 7. 8318

FOR CHARTER.

THE clipper barque CHIEFTAIN, A1 for 12 years, 293 tons register, R. Edwards, commander. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lyons buildings, George-street.
April 7. 8411

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS — Wanted one or two small vessels, of about 60 tons, not to draw more than 7 feet when loaded. George D. Craig and Co., Margaret-place. 6191

WANTED, immediately, to load for London, at a Northern Port, a vessel of not less than 400 tons burthen Apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8384

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders to be *in duplicate*, sealed and marked "Tender for Treasury Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissary-General.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, August 2. 2344

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made. To elect two Directors in the room of John Thacker and Robert Campbell, Esquires, resigned. To consider and decide on a proposal for the extension of the capital of the Company, by a creation of new shares; and generally to consider and decide on such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Company.

Caudidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice before the day of election.
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 26. 7487

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE undermentioned Proprietors having given due notice, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, are candidates for the office of Director in this Bank, viz.:—
George Thorne, Esquire,
Joseph Scaife Willis, Esquire,
Robert Allen Hunt, Esquire.
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 30. 7837

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BILLS for DISCOUNT will be received until 3 o'clock TO-MORROW (Thursday), and an answer given at the opening of the Bank on Saturday morning.
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary.
Sydney, April 7. 8431

AT a Vestry Meeting, held on Wednesday, the 7th of April, at St. John's Church, Ashfield, called by advertisement, the Rev. F. Wilkinson in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried. That the Meeting having heard read the Circular Letter of the Lord Bishop of Sydney to the clergy, as well as the petition to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, are of opinion that it is very desirable to unite in the colony the laity and clergy under their Diocesan in the management of the Church, with the following conditions.

1. That such Synod or Convention should consist of the clergy and laity in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter, with their Diocesan as president, and should meet in the same Chamber for the discussion and determination of all matters submitted for their consideration by their president, either on his own motion or at the instance of his clergy or laity.
2. That the votes of the clergy and laity should be given in the same Chamber, and that the majority of votes should be the decisive test as to whether any measure should be affirmed or ignored—the president having a casting vote.
3. That the right of the laity to a voice in the matters of Church discipline practice, as well as in matters of finance and economy, though not in matters of a doctrinal nature, be admitted and guaranteed.
4. That a Petition, grounded upon the Resolutions into which the meeting have just agreed to, be prepared and signed by the clergy and laity, and presented to Her Majesty the Queen. 8392

FOR THE TURON MINES.

TWO TEAMS.— To leave this day. Has room for 5 cwt. For freight apply to
B. YABSLEY,
Booking Office, 682, George-street.
N.B. A team to leave on Tuesday next. 8394

HARGRAVES' TESTIMONIAL.—
Chairman,
CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.L.C.
Treasurer—Samuel Peek, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—R. S. Ross, Esq.
Committee:—

John Gilchrist, Esq.	Dr. Douglas, M.L.C.
R. Campbell, tertius, Esq.	D. Larnach, Esq.
	A. Campbell, Esq.
G. R. Griffiths, Esq.	Thomas Icely, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.	Sir O. Gibbes, Bart.
T. W. Smith, Esq.	D. Cooper, jun., Esq.
G. A. Lloyd, Esq.	J. Croft, Esq.
J. S. Dowling, Esq.	P. N. Russell, Esq.
T. S. Mort, Esq.	W. Tucker, Esq.
E. Tooth, Esq.	T. Hale, Esq.
J. Macnamara, Esq.	H. Fisher, Esq.
A. B. Spark, Esq.	J. O. Flavelle, Esq.
J. S. Willis, Esq.	S. H. Smith, Esq.
H. Parkes, Esq.	J. G. Cohen, Esq.
George Rattray, Esq.	E. C. Langley, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

The vast importance of the gold discovery is obvious to every one, for all classes participate in the general prosperity of the colony, and to all an appeal is now made to unite in awarding to the enterprising discoverer a Testimonial of Approval.

N.B.—Lists will lie at the different Banks and Offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, and Maitland.
(Signed) R. S. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

Mr. John Morris, Accountant, is authorised to obtain subscriptions towards the Hargraves Testimonial Fund.
For the Committee,
(Signed) R. S. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HARGRAVES TESTIMONIAL.
List of Subscriptions to 31st March.

	£	s.	d.
R. Campbell, Tertius	25	0	0
Smith, Campbell, and Co.	10	10	0
T. Hale	10	0	0
Montefiore, Graham, and Co.	2	2	0
Kemp and Fairfax	5	5	0
Willis, Merry, and Co.	2	2	0
Gilchrist and Alexander	2	2	0
William Long	5	5	0
Samuel Peek	10	0	0
Donald Larnach	2	2	0
Daniel Cooper	2	2	0
T. C. Breillatt	2	2	0
T. Barker and Co.	2	2	0
R. S. Ross	5	5	0
F. Ford	5	5	0
Lamb, Parbury, and Co.	5	5	0
R. and E. Tooth	5	5	0
J. Macnamara	2	2	0
How, Walker, and Co.	2	2	0
A. Hawley and Co.	2	2	0
C. Newton and Co.	2	2	0
Price, Favenc, and Co.	5	5	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	5	5	0
T. S. Mort	5	5	0
Swain, Webbs, and Co.	2	2	0
T. W. Smith	5	5	0
John Croft	5	5	0
L. and S. Samuel	1	1	0
G. Chisholm	1	1	0
G. A. Lloyd	25	0	0
J. G. Cohen	3	3	0
Thacker and Co.	10	10	0
John Stirling	2	2	0
John Lyall	5	5	0
Charles Newton	5	5	0
David Jones	5	5	0
James Pemmell	5	5	0
George Rattray	2	2	0
Sir S. Osborne Gibbes, Bart.	2	0	0
A. M'Arthur	2	2	0
A. Fairfax	2	2	0
H. Ferris, Pitt-street	2	2	0
S. A. Donaldson	2	2	0
Beames and Keele	2	2	0
Dawson and Thompson	2	2	0

8413 R. S. ROSS, Hon. Sec.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, York-street.
This Evening, April 8.
Great Attraction! Crowded Houses!
Clown to the arena, Mr. Williams.
First appearance of Miss HOWARD.

The performance of this evening will commence with an Act of Horsemanship, by Mr. Clark.

After which Master Melville, the daring rider, will appear on his rapid courser, as the WILD INDIAN.

A Dance by Miss Howard, her first appearance.

Mr. Williams, the Clown, will then perform a Comique Act of Equestrianism.

Tippo Saib will then go through his extraordinary performance.

An intermission.

Part Second will begin with a double act of horsemanship, by Miss Howard and Master Melville, entitled THE LOVERS.

Mr. Clark will then exhibit his wonderful evolutions on the CORDE ROIDE.

Song, by Miss Howard.

The wonderful Acrobats will then amuse the audience with their astonishing performances.

The whole to conclude with the much admired extravaganza of THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to begin precisely at half-past 7 o'clock.

Dress circle, 3s.; side boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; half-price at 9 o'clock to the circle and side boxes.

Carriages will be in attendance at the hotel at half-past 10 o'clock.
Riding School open daily. 8433

GERMAN MUSICIANS.—The above respectfully beg leave to inform the public in general that one family (father and four sons) will perform upon several instruments, at Mr. George Clark's Hotel, Circular Wharf, on every Monday and Thursday evening. Dancing to commence at half past 6. P.M.

Tickets 2s. Ladies gratis.

N.B.—No admittance for any but those respectable. 8423

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

MRS. ST. JOHN ADCOCK begs to inform her Pupils, Friends, and the Public, that she resumes her instructions in the above accomplishments (after the Easter recess) on Monday, the 19th instant.

Mrs. St. J. A.'s terms may be learnt upon application at her residence, No. 56, Prince-street, near the National School.
April 7. 8217

PIANOFORTES.

MRS. GEORGE SMYTH, formerly MISS FERNANDEZ, Pianiste, many years pupil of CRAMER and MOSCHELES, begs to acquaint her old pupils and friends, that she intends resuming her profession, and will be happy to give lessons at her own residence, Terry's Buildings, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

For Sale, a very handsome new Pianoforte. 8368

WAX. — Wax, prepared in sheets, for wax flowers, can be procured in any quantities and shades of colour, by applying to E. L., at Messrs. Kern and Mader's, Stationers, Hunter-street.

N. B.—The art of modelling wax fruit, and making wax flowers, taught in twelve lessons, One Guinea. 8387

IMMIGRANTS PER AGINCOURT.

THE healthy married and single male Immigrants by the above vessel, who have been released from quarantine, will be prepared to enter into engagements on board the ship on Saturday next, the 10th instant, between the hours of *eleven* A.M., and *four* P.M.

The unmarried females can be hired on the same day at the Institution, Hyde Park Barracks, between the hours of *two* and *four* P.M.
Immigration Office, Sydney, April 7. 8437

This Day is Published,

THE FIFTH Supplement to CALLAGHAN'S ACTS OF COUNCIL AND OF PARLIAMENT for the Colony of New South Wales, containing the Acts of the last two sessions of Council, with an Index to the whole work.
WILLIAM BAKER,
Parramatta-street, Sydney.
April 8. 8420

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

GRAND Exhibition of Dissolving Views and Chromotropes on EASTER MONDAY,
In the THEATRE of the SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The Musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Sigmont.
Admission One Shilling.

Mr. Alfred Cane begs to announce that he intends exhibiting his new and much admired series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, in the Theatre of the School of Arts, on Easter Monday, and in the SALOON of the ROYAL HOTEL, on Wednesday, the 14th, and on Friday, the 16th instant.

Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. 8452

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

THE undersigned has just received a fresh supply of GENUINE Patent Medicines, &c., viz.:—Henry's Magnesia, Butler's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, Essence Peppermint and Pennyroyal, Gowland's Lotion, LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, Shepherd's Ipecacuanha and Keating's Lozenges, Powell's BALSAM ANISEED, OXLEY'S Essence Ginger, Moxon's Magnesia Aperient, Cheltenham and LEAMING'S Salts, Dalby's Carminative, Pond's, Butler's, and Hooper's Marking Ink, Freeman's Bathing Spirits, Dredge's Heal All, Dutch Drops, BEATSON'S Lotion, Hunt's Polish Reviver, Murray's and Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia, FORD'S BALSAM, HOREHOUND, Norton's, Hunt's, Powell's, Cockle's, DIXON'S, WELCH'S, Hooper's, PARR'S, and BLAIR'S GOUT Pills; Frank's Specific, Syrup Sarsaparilla, Salts Lemon, Scouring Drops, GENUINE HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, Ground's Corn Plaister, Poor Man's Friend, &c., &c.

Also,

A choice assortment of Elegant Perfumes, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, and Hair Brushes; Tortoiseshell Rack, Side, and Back Combs; Superfine Small Tooth Combs, Violet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Brown Windsor, Exhibition, and other Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.
AMBROSE FOSS,
8463 313, Pitt-street North.

DISINFECTING FLUID!!!
On Sale at the undersigned's,

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S patent DISINFECTING FLUID, in quart and pint bottles, for the disinfection of sick rooms, clothing, linen, &c., prevention of contagion, preservation of animal matter from putrescence, purification of bilge water, cesspools, drains, waterclosets, &c.

As a deodorizing and purifying agent, it is the best, the cheapest, and the most healthful. The operation of cleansing cesspools by Sir William Burnett's Fluid has been tested in thousands of instances in London and every part of Great Britain.

It does not stain the most delicate fabric, an advantage possessed by no other preparation offered to the public for similar purposes.

The highly flattering testimonials as published in the returns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, in the years 1847 and 1848, can be seen on application at
A. FOSS'S,
8464 313, Pitt-street North.

HURRAH FOR CAMPERDOWN!!!
To the Memory of the Golden Times
EXTRAORDINARY!

CLARK HUGHSTON, of the Patriot Inn, Camperdown, late of the Wheat Sheaf, Parramatta Road, will, on EASTER MONDAY, treat all his generous supporters with one of the best fat Bullocks ever roasted in the colony, and will also furnish a variety of Entertainments to his friends and the public generally which cannot be surpassed by any publican on this festive occasion. 8378

FRILLED MUSLIN CHEMISETTES.

TWO THOUSAND (2000) Frilled Chemisettes, just imported from 2s. 11d., beautifully worked on India muslin. These goods, being very scarce at the present time, no advantage will be taken as regards the price, but will be sold at a fair profit.

SOFT FRENCH CAPS.

Just landed, from the Thomas Arbuthnot, and now open for inspection, this day, Ladies' Soft Caps, 60 dozen, in boxes, containing 12 caps, nicely assorted colours, from 3s. 6d., very good. A liberal allowance to parties taking a box.

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, SUNDRIES, &c.

From the immense stock of Bonnets kept at this house it would be a difficult matter to describe the various kinds just landed; but ladies are respectfully invited to inspect them. The Ribbons, amounting to one thousand pounds, are certainly, without exception, the greatest novelties ever met with in Sydney.
JAMES SMYTH,
London House, Pitt-street.

N.B.—Country buyers for Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their advantage to purchase at this establishment, as they can pick from cases of goods at a less price than charged by other houses by the case. 8453

DOOR MATS.

LARGE Cocoa Fibre Door Mats, 3s. 6d. each, at
R. M'DONALD'S,
Brush and Perfumery Warehouse,
438, George-street, one door north of King-street.
April 7. 8421

Ex CHIEFTAIN.

JUST Landed, and in time for Easter, a beautiful assortment of Boys' and Children's Hats, in Satin and Felt, handsomely trimmed, and in the latest London Fashions, now on sale, at
JOHN DUCKER'S,
(Late Uther.)
274, Pitt-street.

An excellent assortment of Caps, in every quality; also, Hats, at all prices, from 5s. to 20s. 8419

795 CASKS, 3 Dozen each, EAST INDIA PALE ALE, now landing ex American Lass, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
8403 MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

BOOTS—BOOTS—BOOTS.

300 Pairs Strong Miners' Boots. 300 Sides Light Kip.
A few dozen of Regun's celebrated Kangaroo Skins still on hand.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
8418 78, King-street.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
Fresh Salmon.
Real German Sausages.

JUST LANDED, ex San Francisco, direct from Hamburgh,
Prime Westphalia hams
Real choice German sausages, (made of Westphalia hams)
„ German sausage (à la mode)
„ German sausage packed in small kegs
Fresh salmon in 1 and 2lb tins
☞ Nothing can excel the above in their adaptation for the road or the diggings
For sale only,
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
550 and 552, George-street,
8456 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

HOT CROSS BUNS.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates that he will have a good supply, of first-rate quality, ready for delivery by Thursday, six o'clock P.M.
8344 S. HOLMES, 125, King-street East.

† HOT CROSS BUNS. †
286, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre,

HOT CROSS BUNS ready for delivery from ten o'clock this morning
☞ Quality as usual.
8466 THOMAS GOWDIE.

HOT † BUNS, HOT † BUNS.

WILL be ready from 10 o'clock, this day, of the best quality, at T. W. Foster's, 518, George-street.

N.B.—Orders are requested to be sent as early as possible. 8461

IMPORTANT to CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. — An old experienced manufacturer, from Europe, who possesses a new system, (for which he has had a patent both in England and France), of melting tallow, fat, &c., &c., and by which a superior quality, and much greater quantity is produced, desires a share or interest in an establishment of the above kind, in which he would also introduce a plan for clarifying Oleine (tallow oil), and without the necessity of pressing the tallow and fat, extracting therefrom a very superior and limpid article, free from smoke and all bad smell. Address (post-paid) P. F., *Herald* Office. 8367

NOTICE.—Portions of the Australian Agricultural Company's Estates, in and about the city of Newcastle, will be disposed of at an early period after this advertisement, by sale and also by lease, in allotments, from a quarter of an acre upwards, to suit persons who, on account of the salubrity of the climate, may wish to have residence at Newcastle, and to suit those also who, on account of the increasing demands of the town and shipping, may wish to engage in market gardening or other remunerative pursuits. Plans and farther particulars will be lodged at the Court Houses of Maitland and Newcastle, of which due notice will be given.
ARCHD. WM. BLANE,
Deputy-Governor,
A. A. Company.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, April 5.
8371

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Mr. John Macdermott, of Hartley, are hereby required to settle their accounts immediately, and any persons having any claims on the above will forward them to the undersigned, not later than the 5th May.
WILLIAM MACDERMOTT,
8374 Glan Roy, Hartley.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims against the ship New Liverpool, will please furnish them in duplicate, on or before noon of Saturday, the 10th instant, at the Office of Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co. 8373

MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intending to revisit Melburne in a few days, will undertake the commission of such business there as can be executed with promptitude.
S. ELLIOTT.
7th April, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.
8389

BARQUE DOUGLAS.

ALL Accounts against the above-named vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned before Monday next, the 12th instant, at noon.
L. AND S. SPYER, Agents,
Spring-street.

Shippers are requested to pass their entries and to send in their bills of lading for signature immediately. 8382

LABOUR.—Wanted a good working man for the stores of the undersigned, Lower George-street. Wages, 30s. per week.
William Brady. 8406

GOLD ROBBERY.

ON the 18th day of March last, Edmund Maher, then working three claims on the Diggings, at Bell's Creek, was robbed of between 6 and 7 lbs. weight of gold, in the following manner:—Three men, named Kennedy, Hall, and Michael Daly, were employed by the said Edmund Maher, and on St. Patrick's Day last, they refused to work. On the night of that day, the said Edmund Maher placed the gold in a box, where he was in the habit of keeping it and on the following morning, while up at a drinking tent, was asked by Kennedy to take a glass of rum, which he did; and after drinking, owing to some deleterious ingredient mixed with the liquor, he remained in a state of insensibility for twelve hours. On the following day, on coming to himself, he found he had been robbed of the gold in question, and of £100 in notes. The notes were returned to Maher on the following day, by Hall and Daley. Kennedy, Hall, and Daley, were subsequently apprehended, and taken before the Commissioner, but were discharged, there being no proof of their having stolen the gold.

Any person who can give any information as to the above ROBBERY, which may have the effect of bringing the criminals to justice shall receive

£50 REWARD,
on application to Edmund Maher, at Mr. Casey's, Rock of Cashel Inn, Cumberland-street.
Sydney, April 7. 8396

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, in George-street, somewhere between King-street and the Royal Hotel, a round Malachite and agate brooch, open in the centre. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the brooch to Mr. Flavelle, Jeweller, George-street. 8393

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, in the course of Saturday, it is supposed in one of the shops in George-street, a small linen bag, containing a Beads of Mother-of-pearl strung on silver, with a cross and some other small articles. If found, it is to be left with the Clerk of St. Mary's Cathedral. 8401

FOUND floating in the harbour, two Logs of Timber. The owner may hear of them by applying at Potts' Point.
8475

FOUND, a Chestnut MARE, branded B near side, near fetlock white, star on forehead. The owner can have her on payment of expenses to
PATRICK CONNERY,
8369 Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Cottage, situated in Sharp's Bay, North Shore, near the residence of Mr. Millsom, containing six rooms with detached kitchen, with or without furniture. For further particulars apply to Philip Levey, 528, George-street. 8435

TO LET, at Paddington that delightfully situate two-story Dwelling House, at present occupied by James Donaldson, Esq., and known as Mount Pleasant, containing six large rooms, kitchen, pantry, and commodious stabling, &c., a large garden, well stocked with fruit trees, a never-failing supply of good water, and about an acre of ground. Almost immediate possession may be had. Apply to Mr. John Stirling, Grocer; or to Woolcott and Clarke, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street. 8445

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507882

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Phœnix, steamer, 108 tons, Captain Bernaud, from the Clarence the 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. Miller, Mr. Marsh, eight in the steerage, and two prisoners of the Crown.

April 7.—Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Captain Hayes, from Hobart Town 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, and one in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Perseverance, schooner, 83 tons, Captain G. Marshall, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Flyger, Master and Miss Britten, Mr. E. Holland.

April 7.—Culdee, barque, 387 tons, Captain R. Chambers, for Batavia and Singapore, in ballast.

April 7.—Thomas King, barque, 346 tons, Captain Henry Walker, for Manila. Passengers—Dr. Hyslop, Mr. Whitthread Field.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Lord William Bentinck, for Madras; Essington, for Port Fairy and Portland Bay; Shamrock, and Golden Spring, for Melbourne; Tamar, for London.

CLEARANCES.

April 7.—Lord William Bentick, barque, 443 tons, Captain E. Canney, for Madras, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Canney and child.

April 7.—Essington, brig, 123 tons, Captain R. Mills, for Port Fairy via Portland Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Braim, 2 boys, and 1 girl, Messrs. J. Ruttledge, Ryan, Campbell, Parker, Jenkins, Dawson, Gascoigne, J. Luke, W. Russell, B. Taylor, Mrs. Dawson, 2 boys and 1 girl, Mrs. E. Kenedy.

April 7.—Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons, Captain R. Newcombe, for Melbourne. Messrs. G. Gianchy, P. Templeton, G. Henderson, J. Blair, E. Drupson, J. M'Donald, E. A. Mason, J. Larkins, J. Johnson, J. T. Symonds, J. Williams.

April 7.—Brothers, brig, 173 tons, Captain Somerville, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Bray, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cockburn.

April 7.—Golden Spring, brig, 198 tons, Captain T. M'Veigh, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Master Armroyd, Mr. James Rankin, Captain Orr, Mr. Prendergrast, Mr. William Curry, Mr. Sandall, Mr. C. Levein, and 43 in the steer-age.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 7.—Prosperous, from Brisbane Water, with 400 bushels shells; Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; Elizabeth, from Newcastle, with 1,100 bushels barley, 200 bushels wheat, 50 bags canary seed, 35 hides, 4 bales wool; Clarissa, from Newcastle, with 82 tons coals; Chance, from Newcastle, with 1700 hide, 30 trusses hay, 34 boxes candles; Australia, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Rosetta, from Newcastle, with 564 bushels barley, 112 bushels maize, 233 hides, 2 tons hay, 2 tons tallow; Rose, steamer, from Morpeth, with 60 bales wool, 45 casks tallow, 60 hides, 284 bushels barley, 62 bushels maize, 84 bags bran, 3 cases cheese, 29 bags onions, 34 loose cheeses, 61 pigs, 55 sheep and lambs, 75 pumpkins, 2 bundles sheepskins, 8 kegs butter, 6 calves, 10 horns.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 7.—Clarissa, Chance, Australia, and Warlock, for Newcastle, in ballast; Bittern, for Newcastle, with sundries; Prosperous and Opossum, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Sylph, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Cumberland, for the Richmond, with sundries; Elizabeth, for Newcastle, in ballast; Thistle, steamer, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

April 7.—Waterlily, from Hobart Town: 8 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 3 cases kangaroo skins, J. Cook; 11 bales sole leather, G. Thorne; 4 cases fruit, 170 bags barley, 90 bags malt, 7 cases apples, R. and E. Tooth; 50 kegs tobacco, Thacker and Co.; 12 pockets hops, 3 half-tierces tobacco, J. Macnamara.

EXPORTS.

April 7.—Essington, for Port Fairy via Portland Bay: 20 hogsheads brandy, 35 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads whiskey, 50 cases Geneva, 653 bags sugar, F. Jackson; 86 chests 120 half-chests 9 packages hysonskin tea, 60 half-chests 16 boxes congou tea, 20 boxes syrups, 5 quarter-casks port wine, 404 bags 54 casks sugar, 12 nests baskets, 2 cases chairs, 28 bags rice, 1 bale candle-wick, 31 boxes 6 half-boxes 2 kegs soap, 30 cases candles, 11 hogsheads 56 casks beer, 1 case lucifers, 1 cask saddlery, 1 case fish, 3 barrels herrings, 3 barrels oatmeal, 1 case groceries, 3 cases bottled fruit, 1 case pearl barley, 2 cases sago, 10 cases pickles, 1 bale woollens, 3 cases clothes pegs, 3 hogsheads hollow-ware, 2 casks 5 cases ironmongery, 1 bundle frying-pans, 1 bundle broom handles, 3 bundles shovels, 1 case calicoes, 5 bags pepper, 1 bag rivets, 2 bales matting, 1 case hosiery, 3 cases furniture, 1 bag hobbles, 1 case beeswax, 1 hogshead treacle, 2 bags shoes, 1 case wax, 1 package belts, 1 bundle brooms, 1 case slops, 1 bale tarpaulins, 2 bales wool packs, 1 parcel a book, 2 bundles bags, 1 case gold scales and weights, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 carts, 1 package shoes, 1 package baskets, J. B. Mills.

April 7.—Shamrock, for Melbourne: 1000 feet timber, 5000 feet cedar boards, 300 bags flour, 1 case boots, Morris and Co., 7 casks 1 case glass, 25 bundles spades and shovels, A. Frees; 10 bundles shovels, T. Woolley; 25 casks bottled beer, J. Hoskings; 3 trunks 1 box boots, 6 casks 1 case fruits, A. Purchase; 2 kegs butter, 3 tents, J. Appleby; 54 bags bran, T. Barker and Co.; 120 bags bran, 91 bags oats, 33 bags maize, 109 empty kegs, 10 casks pork, 10 casks butter, H. Ferris.

April 7.—Golden Spring, for Melbourne: 450 bags flour, 44 bags bran, 1 cart, J. Kettle; 9 hogsheads rum, G. Thorne and Co.; 21 bags oats, J. Waddie; 20 boxes soap, 24 boxes candles, Hogan and Carraher; 40 ba[illegible] biscuits, G. Wilkie; 2 cases boots, 10 boxes soap, H. Ferris; 1 cask 4 cases hardware, J. C. Cohen and Sons; 17 carroteels currants, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 166 bags 500 bushels maize, 2 bales blankets, 2 cases 7 bales corks, G. Were; 125 bundles, A. Cohen; 40 packages hysonskin tea, 150 packages congou tea, 40 chests 40 half-chests tea, 10 barrels 3 carroteels currants, 10 barrels raisins, 3 hogsheads loaf sugar, R. Coveny; 2 tierces 35 loose hams, 6 cases oilman's stores, 2 carts, 2 drays, 1 gig, 100 bags 300 bushels barley, 116 bags 100 bushels bran, 10,000 feet cedar boards, 50 chests 200 boxes hysonskin tea, 37 casks China preserves, 172 barrels 688 bushels oats, J. Cook; 14 packages tea, 73 boxes raisins, 176 bags flour, 100 chests congou tea, 2 tierces tobacco, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 case drapery, Woods and Meehan; 1 case 1 package straw hats, J. M'Veigh; 1 crate 1 package bacon, 1 cask 2 kegs butter, J. Macnamara; 2 cases boots, T. M'Gee; 8 cases drapery, C. Newton.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows:—

For London.—By the St. Vincent, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Ceylon.—By the Lady Sale, on Saturday evening, at 6.

The Phœnix steamer arrived quite safe yesterday morning from the Clarence, but experienced very bad weather on the passage down. She left Newcastle on the 19th ultimo, arrived in Port Stephens the same night, and left for Grafton the next morning. On Saturday the engine got out of order, which detained her some hours, but on Sunday the top of the piston broke off, which rendered it completely useless, and compelled Captain Bernaud to carry on with what canvas he could manage to get together. He reached the Clarence on the 29th, but did not succeed in crossing the Bay until the Friday following, in consequence of its blowing violently all the time; and it certainly reflects great credit on Captain Bernaud, in taking her safe in under all the difficulties he had to contend with. Her cargo consists of 127 bales wool, 38 casks tallow, 224 hides, 1100 staves, 5 horses, and sundries. The George had arrived previous to the sailing of the Phœnix.

The Waterlily spoke the J. Lovett on the 4th instant, and the Waratah off Jervis' Bay on same date. The Emma, from Sydney, and Ellen, from Melbourne, were working up when the Waterlily left Hobart Town.

Hobart Town.—Departures: March 23. Helen Victoria Packet, for Melbourne. 24. Pilot, for Melbourne; Dart, for Geelong; Lady Leigh, for Portland Bay and Adelaide.

The following goods were omitted in the manifesto, per Surinam:—100 boxes candles, 2 cases 5 casks merchandise, M. Birnstingl.

The Zetland, for New Zealand, and Oriental for Sydney, sailed from Newcastle yesterday morning. The Xylon and Lalla Rookh, for Sydney, were ready to sail.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April.	SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even
8 THURSDAY.	6 18	5 46	10 23	10 41

Moon, last quarter, 7·4 P.M., April 11.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, April 8,

Will be produced the Opera of NORMA. Orovesa, Mr. F. Howson; Pollio, Mr. J. Howson; Flavius, Mr. Arabin; Norma, Madame Sara Flower; Adalgisa, Madame Carandini; Clotilda, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the Farce of LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Colonel Stanmore, Mr. Spencer; Captain Postlethwaite, Mr. Willis; Trusty, Mr. Howard; Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Stanmore, Miss Hart; Mrs. Prattle, Mrs. Gibbs.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE ANTI-CONVICT MOVEMENT.

We have devoted so much space to a report of the interesting proceedings of the meeting of the Anti-Transportation League, that we are precluded from offering any observations on the subject this morning. We earnestly hope that the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers may be drawn to these proceedings, and that the speedy settlement of the questions may allay that irritation which the continued oppression and tyranny of the Colonial Office is causing to assume a most serious aspect.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The following letters have been published in Van Diemen's Land. We can only say that while we are grateful for the honours with which the Commissioners intend to favour the colony, we fear that, as a colony, we are not worthy of the praise which has been bestowed upon us.

Downing-street, 9th December, 1851.

Sir,—I transmit for your information, the copy of a letter addressed to my Department, by direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, expressing the sense entertained by the Commissioners of the important services rendered by many of Her Majesty Colonies; and announcing their intention of presenting to each of the Colonies in which local committees were formed, a series of the several Medals distributed by them, together with a copy of the jury reports, illustrated with photographs of articles exhibited, and also a copy of the Illustrated Catalogue, as a memorial of the great undertaking in which they have been engaged.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir W. Denison, &c.

(Enclosure.)

Palace of Westminster, 1st December, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to request you will communicate to Earl Grey their sense of the important services rendered to the Exhibition, which has recently been brought to a successful termination, by many of Her Majesty's Colonies, where the most praiseworthy exertions have been made to ensure a proper representation of their respective industries.

The Commissioners feel that the display of colonial productions which has been the result of those exertions has tended greatly to increase the interest and success of the Exhibition; and they are the more sensible of their value, from the knowledge of the peculiar difficulties which, in many instances, had to be overcome, arising from the remoteness of the colonies, the comparative short time in which the collections had to be made, and other causes.

I am, therefore, directed to request that you will move Earl Grey to convey to the different colonies represented at the Exhibition this expression of the feelings entertained by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

It is their intention to present to each of the eleven colonies named below, in which local committees were formed, and which were more especially so represented, a series of the several Medals distributed by them, together with a copy of the jury reports, illustrated with photographs of articles exhibited, and also a copy of the illustrated catalogue (as soon as they can be prepared), as a memorial of the great undertaking in which they have been engaged.

I have, &c.
EDGAR A. BOWRING.

H. Merivale, Esq.

COLONIES REFERRED TO.

1. Barbadoes.	7. New South Wales.
2. Canada.	8. New Zealand.
3. Cape of Good Hope.	9. Nova Scotia.
4. Ceylon.	10. Trinidad.
5. British Guiana.	11. Van Diemen's Land.
6. Malta.	

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald*, contains a minute of a conference between Lord Grey and Mr. J. C. King, the Anti-Transportation Delegate from Victoria; report of proceedings of Criminal Court; Country News; *Government Gazette* notices, and miscellaneous advertisements.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of George Fleming, a single meeting was held. Debts amounting to £40 0s. 6d., were proved against the estate; an amended schedule was filed, and insolvent was examined; after which the meeting directed the official assignee to realise the assets in the estate, and to take such proceedings as he may be advised with a view to obtaining an order of the Court for the weekly payment of a portion of insolvent's earnings until the claims proved against his estate shall have been liquidated.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Francis Alexander Levin, special meeting to decide upon an offer of payment, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of John Liscombe, a compulsory certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at 1 P.M.

Memorandum. A meeting of the creditors in the estate of S. F. Mann will be held to-day at Mr. Perry's Office, as per advertisement in another column.

THE ANTI-TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE.

On Tuesday evening, in pursuance of notice given, a public meeting of the members of the Australasian League took place in Malcom's Circus, York-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the lately expressed determination of Earl Grey to continue transportation to Van Diemen's Land. The Circus was filled with a highly intelligent and orderly assemblage of persons, who by the deep interest they evinced in the proceedings of the meeting, displayed their continued earnestness in the anti-transportation cause.

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.L.C., the President of the League having taken the chair, proceeded to open the business of the meeting by reading the advertisement convening the meeting, as follows:—

Australasian League.—A public meeting of the members of the League, and the colonists of New South Wales, is hereby convened, to be held at Malcom's Circus, York-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 6th of April, to consider Earl Grey's determination to continue transportation to Van Diemen's Land, as avowed by him to the Victoria delegate, Mr. King; and to adopt an address to the people of that colony expressive of our continued interest and sympathy. Charles Cowper, President of the League.

In addressing a few preliminary observations to them on this most important occasion, he might, in the first instance, say, that by a happy coincidence of circumstances, that could not have been anticipated, their meeting together at this time had been peculiarly fortunate. By the morning's mail from Port Phillip they had received a most important document, being no less than the printed minute of the interview between Mr. King, the Melbourne delegate, and Earl Grey; corrected and authenticated by that noble Lord himself. It was, therefore, in reference to the Minister of England, a declaration of his sentiments and intentions, under his own hand. In order to form a correct basis for the proceedings of the evening, he would now call upon the Secretary of the League to read the minute. (Cheers.)

The minute of Mr. King (vide Supplement) was then read by Mr. WRIGHT, many portions of Lord Grey's reply being responded to by the meeting with low but deep expressions of amazement and disgust.

The CHAIRMAN then resumed: They would all agree with him that they were exceedingly fortunate in having this very interesting and important document before them, concerning as it did so nearly the objects for which they were assembled. It seemed, indeed, almost as if it had been sent to them by the special intervention of Providence; for this paper had reached Van Diemen's Land by a ship which had made a remarkably quick passage, and thence been immediately despatched to Melbourne, and had arrived in Sydney only that very morning. Many members of the Council of the League had previously some doubt whether it would be right to call the members of the League together in public meeting, until they were furnished with some more minute and authenticated particulars of Lord Grey's intention and conduct than had been furnished in the short and hasty letter of the London Correspondent of the Council. They were now furnished with these particulars, and unfortunately they afforded but too much reason for the course the Council had taken. One of the principal reasons for calling them together on this occasion was, that in the pressing extremity of the circumstances it had been resolved to hold a Conference of the League at Hobart Town, and he had made preparations to depart for that place in a few days. It was to enable him to convey to that almost despairing—that almost heart-broken colony—the assurance of the deep sympathy of the people of New South Wales in the despondency which now overshadowed them, that this meeting was called; and he was sure they would now, with sincere hearts and ready voices, assert their determination to assist their oppressed brother colonists, and to fight this battle with them. (Great cheering.) He repeated, this battle of Transportation must be fought, and they must join in fighting it. (Cheers.) He was not a man who, under ordinary circumstances, liked the word fight; but even in its literal necessity, if they were compelled to fight against this unnatural and intolerable oppression, they would not shrink from their duty. (A loud and enthusiastic burst of cheering.) But although there was much and imminent danger before them—although they had an arduous, perhaps a fierce struggle to go through, still they had much to encourage them in that struggle, and they could not afford now to sit down and indulge that depression and silent indignation which they must feel. They must remember, that their past efforts had not been without effect. Already the Order in Council making New South Wales a penal colony had been revoked. Their own peculiar grievances, so far as it directly effected them, was at an end. They must remember, too, that one of the main grounds relied on by Earl Grey and his supporters on this question, and one of the strongest arguments used in favour of his policy in Parliament, was, that the colonists were not united on this question;—that differences of opinion prevailed amongst them. These differences were now fortunately at an end. The circumstances of the colony had changed during the last year, and now those who formerly were the strongest supporters of the transportation system admitted that the time was come when a change in the policy of the English minister was absolutely necessary. (Cheers.) Another favourable circumstance was, that they were now supported in this movement by the English press. Until lately the press of England had been much against the colonists on this question. They were uninformed on the subject, and their ignorance led them to wrong conclusions. Now, however, they had been enlightened on the subject, and the leading newspapers and journals of Great Britain were nearly unanimous in protesting against the injustice of making these colonies the cesspools of the crime of the mother country. (Great cheering.) They ought also to derive much encouragement from the fact that a large body of the most influential men of Great Britain, comprising many peers of the realm, and many distinguished members of Parliament, had associated together for the purpose of promoting the interests and redressing the grievances of these colonies, and one of their principal aims was to rid the colonies of this clinging curse of transportation. With this respectable and influential body of men, the Council of the League was in constant and unreserved correspondence, and it was impossible that this unity of operation could go on long without having a powerful effect on the policy of the English Government. They would arouse the English Parliament and the English people to a true sense of this question, and its bearing on Imperial as well as colonial interests. They would show that if convicts were to be sent to Van Diemen's Land, for the express purpose of afterwards dispersing themselves through these gold regions—not only would gross oppression and injustice be committed on the colonists, but the convicts themselves would be looked upon as a favoured class, and the result would be additional crime, and its consequent expense to the people of England. (Cheers.) Another source of congratulation and encouragement was to be found in the upright and consistent course adopted by the various local Legislatures. Some of these local Legislatures had met for the first time, but they had all, and that of Van Diemen's Land especially, done their duty nobly in this matter. They had declared with one voice they would not have convicts, that they would not barter their moral and social well-being for any material advantages which might accrue from the detested system. If Lord Grey then were sincere, in asking the Legislative Assemblies of the colony to express their feelings, he must very soon know beyond all doubt that those solemn voices of the various communities have declared against him. If in the face of these declarations, of these deliberate expressions of the opinion and determination of the colonists, Earl Grey would persevere in his unjust and iniquitous policy, they must resort to other means to free themselves from a tyranny so oppressive. He would yield to no man in love and loyalty to the Queen. But there was a loyalty superior to the loyalty to the sovereign, a loyalty to themselves—to their own duties as Christians, and as men a loyalty to their wives and their children, and in the true spirit of this loyalty they were bound to resist to the death the curse of transportation. (Immense cheering.) He would not detain them longer, as many gentlemen had to address them. In a few days he should sail for Van Diemen's Land, and should be very happy to be the bearer of the sympathies and condolences to their noble-hearted but suffering brother colonists in that island. (Cheers.) Before he sat down, he would inform them that he had, in his capacity of President of the League, addressed the following Circular to several gentlemen, soliciting their co-operation in the movement:—

Sydney, 26th March, 1852.

Sir,—The communications recently received by the friends of the Anti-Transportation cause in the colony from their English correspondents, having, in their judgment, rendered it incumbent on them immediately to call a public meeting of the colonists, to consider what further steps should be taken, in order to show their resolute determination to oppose the influx of convicts amongst us, I venture to express the hope that you will feel it consistent with the views you entertain upon this great question, to take a part in the proceedings of the public meeting when convened.

Should you be so disposed, I can assure you that your attendance will be hailed as an accession, and afford gratification to those who have associated themselves together, to protect the Australasian Colonies, from the injustice which is now being inflicted upon them by Colonial Office misrule.

I have, Sir, &c.

To ———

To this lettter he had received the following answers:—

Sydney, 1st April, 1852.

Sir,—I have to state, in reply to yours of the 26th ultimo, that whenever the conduct of the home Government in regard to the convict question shall come before the Legislative Council I shall not fail to redeem every pledge I have given to my constituents. But I must decline in any way to identify myself with the League, or with any proceedings which may be originated by that body.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.

Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.C.

Sydney, 30th March, 1852.

Sir,—I should have replied at once to your letter, dated 26th March, and addressed to me (as I understand) in your capacity of "President of the Australasian League," but that I was absent from Sydney, to which I only returned to-day.

With every good wish for the success of the object contemplated by the promoters of the proposed public meeting, I must decline taking part in its proceedings, for this reason, among others, that I prefer expressing my opinions and recording my vote upon the question of Transportation in my place in the Legislative Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
STUART A. DONALDSON.

Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.C., &c., Sydney.

Sydney, April 2, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, in which you do me the honour to invite me to take a part in the proceedings of the forthcoming meeting of the Australasian League. In reply, I beg to say, that I deeply regret the short-sighted and injurious policy of the Colonial Minister, which would force upon an unwilling colony the reception of a tainted population. I look upon transportation as it was matured during the later years of its continuance in this colony, to have been the most merciful and efficacious system of punishment and reformation that has ever been devised, but when a large majority of the inhabitants of any penal settlement are of opinion that they can dispense with forced labour, I think they are intitled to insist that no more convicts should be sent amongst them. This I believe to be the condition of Van Diemen's Land, and that great mischief must arise to us, out of the continuance of an adjacent penal settlement. Transportation to New South Wales was discontinued at the instance of a few colonists, before the public opinion had been declared unfavourable to its continuance, and although the present Colonial Minister may, in order to maintain his consistency, oppose for a little while, the united wishes of these colonies. I feel assured that the Imperial Government will shortly see the necessity of acting on the prudent advice of the local authorities, and of complying with the demand of the colonists, while yet those demands are moderate, and such compliance involves no indignity. Holding these opinions, and being pledged to assist in the suppression of transportation to these colonies, I am most anxious that every usefulness I may possess may be best employed for my constituents, and after much consideration I have come to the conclusion, that as I might perhaps not quite concur with all the energetic expressions of a public meeting on this exciting question, it is better that I should decline your very courteous invitation, and reserve the expression of my opinion and my vote, for the discussion on this matter, which must take place in the Legislative Council.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. B. DARVALL,
Elizabeth-street.

Gilbert Wright, Esq., Secretary of the Australasian League.

Redfern, March 31, 1852.

Sir,—I have duly read your letter inviting me to take part in an Anti-Transportation meeting soon to be held. In reply I beg to say, that I rejoice to hear that such a meeting is projected, and I hope it will produce a deep moral impression, but I regret to add that my professional engagements are so numerous and absorbing as to preclude me from taking any active part in it.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH BEAZLEY.

G. Wright, Esq.

Linthorp, April 5, 1852.

My dear Sir,—The numerous engagements I have had to attend to of late, must be my apology for not replying earlier to your letters, dated 27th March and 1st instant, both of which reached me in due course, with reference to the meeting proposed to be held on Tuesday evening by the Australasian League, to consider Earl Grey's determination to continue transportation to Van Diemen's Land. I regret to say that I shall not be able to take any part in your proceedings beyond the expression of my sincere sympathy for the Tasmanians. The cruelty and abominable injustice of our parental Government in continuing to curse Van Diemen's Land, by throwing her criminals upon that country, and through Tasmania upon our own shores and those of Victoria, is such as to excite feelings of the greatest indignation at such treatment in the minds of all the settled inhabitants of these colonies.

I am quite prepared for one to join any well organised scheme for getting rid of this convict curse, by every means in our power. Trusting you may succeed in getting some effective speakers for Tuesday's meeting, and that the result may be all that the true friends of order could wish,

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours, very truly,
R. M. ROBEY.

Gilbert Wright, Esq.

With regard to the letter from Mr. Wentworth, he must say, from the expressions used by him in his address to his constituents at the last election, he did think he might have been expected to join in this movement. The passage he alluded to was as follows:—

In the altered condition of things which must be consequent upon the great change which has even now commenced in the numbers and character of our population, I think we are at length, or at least soon shall be, for the first time in a position to control the policy of the Colonial Minister, and that if we have not already, we shall very shortly, have both moral and physical force sufficient to convince him that the people of these colonies will no longer allow them to be the receptacles of the criminals of the British empire, even if that minister should be insane enough to desire to continue his present policy. * * * * I think it equally [illegible] to myself and the constituency at large whose suffrages I am soliciting, to give them publicity and *to state unequivocally that I shall in future support, whether I be in the Legislature or out of it, every proposition which shall oppose the revival of transportation in this colony under whatever modification, or which shall insist upon its immediate abolition in the whole of the colonies forming the Australian group.* I should, indeed, feel no hesitation in joining in any remonstrance which should have for its object to deprecate the formation of any penal colony in the southern hemisphere.

It did certainly appear from this that at the time of the election Mr. Wentworth did not contemplate confining his exertions in the anti-transportation cause to the Legislative Council only; and he did think he might well have taken part in the proceedings of that night. He however had declined to do so; but they would see that though all the gentlemen addressed declined from one cause or other to take part in this meeting, there was a general wish for the success of its objects expressed on the part of all. He would now call on Mr. Lamb, one of the members for the city, to move the first resolution.

Mr. LAMB, M.L.C., then came forward, and was received with loud cheering. The Council of the League had done him the honour to request him to move the first resolution that evening, and although when the request was communicated to him he was at some distance from Sydney, he felt it his duty to put off all engagements, and to show his sense of the honour they had done him in electing him their representative, by being at his post in the hour of need. (Cheers.) And although it was with some regret he heard that his honorable and learned colleague in the representation of the city declined joining them or their proceedings, it was a satisfaction to him, and he was sure it would be to them, to see that the other member for the city was present, ready to redeem the pledges he made to his constituents. (Cheers.) Before proceeding with further remarks he would read the resolution which had been entrusted to him:—

That, so long as Van Diemen's Land continues oppressed by transportation, all the other colonies of Australasia are bound by sympathy and generosity, as well as impelled by self-interest, to aid in her deliverance from this clinging curse; and this meeting solemnly pledges itself to unite with and assist the Tasmanian colonists in their efforts to obtain its entire abolition.

After the speech of their worthy chairman, the President of the League, it was scarcely necessary for him to say any thing to induce them to unite in sympathy with their fellow-colonists in Van Diemen's Land. The material, moral, and social interests of the two colonies were so knit together — their happiness, or misery — their prosperity, or adversity — were so indissolubly connected that they would indeed be forgetting their duty to themselves, their wives, and their children, if they deserted their Van Diemonian friends in this their time of need. (Cheers.) They had heard the letter of Mr. King read, and certainly, though he was not fond of using ugly names, there was sufficient in that document to warrant them speaking their minds in pretty plain terms, about Lord Grey. There was in that despatch, or minute, ample evidence of the undisguised determination of the minister, to persevere in that iniquitous course of insult and injury to the colonists which he had been pursuing against petition and against remonstrance, against pledged words and solemn promises, for so long a period. (Cheers.) Their honorable chairman had told them, that they wanted this despatch to justify their meeting together that night. But he must say, he did not coincide in that opinion. Although no doubt Mr. King's minute justified all the suspicions which the most inveterate opponents of Lord Grey could have entertained of him, it only afforded a reiteration of the same course of injustice and calumny which had been pertinaciously followed by that nobleman. It was not the first time that the Minister had insulted and injured the colonists. It was not the first time that he had boldly asserted that the free and untainted immigrant population of the colonies was no better than the convict element, with which it was his earnest desire and single wish to inundate them, and he called on every immigrant and every son of an immigrant in these Australasian colonies to repudiate this gross and insulting slander with the scorn it deserved. (Loud cheers, and yells for Earl Grey.) This was the language the Minister had addressed to the Parliament of Great Britain, and it was to such calumnies alone that was to be attributed the apathy of that body in redressing their grievances. But the time was now come when these insidious misrepresentations must be exposed. Through the unremitting exertions of the League and of their friends in England, the merits of this question were now being made apparent, and the press of Great Britain was for the first time ready to do justice to the claims of the colonists. The Legislature of Van Diemen's Land too had done its duty nobly. It had boldly expressed its opinion against the curse of transportation. In a noble and highminded spirit they had cast from them all the offers of public works—of new roads and bridges—they had put temptation out of the way by solemnly declaring they would have none of them, if such advantages were to be purchased by convict associations. (Cheers.) This was indeed a noble stand, and right glad was he that the meeting had been called to express its admiration of the conduct of their friends in Van Diemen's Land, and to assure them of continued sympathy and assistance from this colony. They had heard it said that in Van Diemen's Land every representative of the people who was sent to the Legislative Council of that colony was pledged to oppose Transportation in every shape, and happy was he to add that every representative there had redeemed his pledge, and done his duty manfully and well. And he hoped that even here, although there might be lukewarmness on the part of some, they would not fail in their duty—that following in the wake of Van Diemen's Land, they, too, would take a firm and resolute stand on this question. It was said by his hon. and learned colleague in the Council last session, in reference to other political grievances under which the colony suffered, that the time for petitioning was fast passing away. Now he thought the time for petitioning on the Transportation question was fast passing away, and that it was necessary already that the colonists should speak out in a very different tone. They had found prayers and supplications, petitions and remonstrances, unavailing, and they must now assert their right, and their determination to obtain that right. Among others, there was one fallacy in the remarks of Earl Grey to Mr. King, to which he would briefly advert. His Lordship stated, that nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the Moreton Bay district were anxious for the separation of that district from New South Wales, and for its erection into a penal colony. Now it singularly and somewhat unfortunately for his Lordship happened, that at the very time when he was hazarding this very bold assertion, that wherever in the district of Moreton Bay a popular constituency existed, they proved the falsity of Earl Grey's declaration of returning as their representatives pledged opponents to transportations. (Cheers). This occurred at Brisbane, at the Stanley boroughs, and the county of Stanley. But of what avail were popular manifestations of this nature to a Minister like Earl Grey; it was sufficient for him that some scion of a respectable house, whose interests were concerned, should get his ear and breathe into it those statements and opinions, which, however at variance with the facts, he had accustomed himself so often to repeat, that he almost believed they were true. When the Legislative Council of this colony last met, it was strongly expected and expressed that the discovery of the gold fields must put an end to this vexed question for ever. The warmest friends of the transportation system, under the altered circumstances of the colony, turned round upon the policy of the Minister. But the Minister, with a dogged obstinacy that could not be moved, found in this very discovery of gold a reason why he should send more convicts to Van Diemen's Land than heretofore. The strange perversity of the Minister seemed to increase in proportion to the number of the obstacles which arose to the exercise of his headstrong and arbitrary will. That such a man should have the control of these dependencies of the English Crown was a most unfortunate circumstance. The case of these colonies was a deplorable and unhappy one. Much as they might wish—and none could wish more earnestly than he did—to preserve their connexion with the Crown of Great Britain, a connexion he believed alike advantageous and dignified both to the colonies and the parent country. Still, under a policy like this, regardless of the feelings and interests of the people here, the hour of separation, bitter and angry separation, must sooner or later arrive. (Cheers, and cries of "the sooner the better.") No; he could not say the sooner the better. Let England change her policy. Instead of harshness and oppression, let her treat her colonies with kindness and justice, and then it would be better for all parties that Australia should still be allied to her. With these observations he begged to move the resolution.

The Venerable Archdeacon M'ENCROE came forward to second the resolution, and was received with a loud burst of cheering. He said, the resolution he had been requested to second, was one expressing the sympathy and condolence of the colonists of New South Wales for their friends in Van Diemen's Land; and he was sure they would most cordially adopt the resolution. (Cheers.) Because if one member suffers, all the other members suffer with it, and it was the part and duty of the stronger to come to the aid of the weaker. (Cheers.) It was, however, indeed with a heavy heart that he found they were called upon over and over again to discuss the same question; that all their remonstrance were of no avail, that they had sent petition after petition in vain; that they had expressed their will and their determination to Lord Grey day after day, and year after year; and yet they got no answer from the noble lord but this one, "I'll have my own way." (Groans.) He had always been of opinion that under a constitutional government every grievance and every wrong ought to be set forth and sought to be redressed, through the legal organ of the people, their elected representatives, which had the effect of correcting undue popular excitement, and which was the safety valve of public opinion. Now they had been working this safety valve for a length of time, but hitherto without success. They had repeated the expression of their indignation until they were quite sick of repeating it; and as the Roman schoolmaster said, constant repetition of the same lesson would weary the hardiest scholar. It was no use to talk any more; the question was, what were they to do? Were they to stand still in despair? Most assuredly not. The evil they complained of no longer affected them directly, but it came by indirect means in increased and increasing force. The order in council had been repealed, but the under current from Van Diemen's Land was still going on. It was as a moralist that he came forward to agitate this question. During twenty years of his life he had exerted himself constantly to advance the moral welfare, and ameliorate the social and political position of the unfortunate prisoner; but it was impossible to do this if there was no cessation to the stream of crime, and the time had come when the evil must be put a stop to entirely, if they did not wish all their efforts to be lost, and all their philanthropy to be thrown away. It was as a moralist, he said, that he came forward to take a part in this great question; because it was in fact a moral question, and he was but too well acquainted with it in all its aspects and in all its bearings. He knew it as well as Lord Grey himself, if not a great deal better. But it was not only his own opinion that he stood forth to proclaim; it was the opinion of the whole community, and it seldom happened that a whole community was wrong in what concerned their own welfare. Yet, notwithstanding they had all, as with one voice, protested again and again against the continuance of Transportation, Lord Grey persisted in thinking otherwise, and in calling them all a set of fools. Why, how could he know so well as the colonists themselves what was for their good? He defied him, he defied any man, to be wiser in such a question than a whole community, who judged by their own feelings, and saw with their own eyes, and were convinced by their own senses. All Lord Grey's philanthropy, and all his philosophy and all his humbug could not alter their views nor shake their determination. (Loud cheers.) He came forward, therefore, as a peacemaker; he came forward in the hope of averting that convulsion which must take place if this evil were continued. (Cheers.) It was impossible for any man to shut his eyes to the reality. If this evil be continued, a frightful convulsion would inevitably ensue. (Renewed cheering.) But he looked upon the League as a safety valve whereby the expected explosion might be averted; he believed the League was the best means, not only of insuring their social and political happiness, but of maintaining their connexion with the mother country. (Hear, hear.) There was an old saying, "Deliver me from my friends," which he thought was very applicable to the position of our gracious Queen. He earnestly wished that gracious Lady could be delivered from some of her present advisers; those advisers who were undermining the connexion between these colonies and Her Majesty's Crown. (Loud cheering.) Were it not for them, that connexion might happily subsist for a century to come, and the Imperial and Colonial Governments might pull together and work together for the good and for the glory of both the mother country and of the colonies. (Cheers.) They were told transportation was an Imperial question, that it was an Imperial necessity. Very well! So it may be; but could the Imperial Government find no other spot in all creation to send their felons to but these beautiful colonies? No, Lord Grey would have it so; *sic volo, si jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas!* Let him find some other place; let him bargain with the Emperor of Russia for some appropriate spot on which to build gaols and reform criminals. (Loud cheers and laughter.) No doubt convicts should be reformed. No doubt they ought, if possible, to serve their erring brethren; but let them serve themselves first—charity begins at home! (Cheers.) Again, he repeated, he came forward as a peacemaker in this business; he came forward to prevent, if possible, the dreaded convulsion, and to disarm the dissatisfied and disaffected who wished to kick up a row merely for the sake of a row. (Cheers.) And he believed that peace and prosperity would result from what they were doing now. That it was for the good of commerce, of England's commerce, that Transportation should be put an end to. Where in the wide world could England find a finer market for her commerce than these Australian colonies? And how could the two things go on together? How could they, a free colony, consent to take England's goods with one hand, on condition of taking England's felons with the other? Sooner would they take a hint from their friends across the Pacific, (cheers), and cut the painter (tremendous cheering.) Where would Lord Grey then find a market for his commerce, or a receptacle for his felons? But he heartily wished it otherwise; he yet hoped England and her colonies might go hand in hand; but if they were compelled by mis-government to separate themselves from England, on England would rest the tremendous responsibility. (Cheers.) Let them once more implore Her Majesty to dismiss her Ministers from her Council, and so maintain the connexion between these colonies and her Crown. If their rulers would seek to direct them instead of driving them, he was convinced that in no part of Her Majesty's wide dominion could be found firmer or more loyal hearts than in Australia. He trusted the Queen would yet see the truth, and say to Lord Grey, "My dear friend, you have been ruining me in the colonies, in God's name go and look after your own affairs." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. KEMP said, that as a delegate from these colonies, wishing to impress on her Majesty's Ministers the fearful consequence likely to arise from the system of transportation to these colonies being persisted in, could not use a more powerful argument than to draw his attention to the three speeches which they had just heard. (Hear, hear.) Here were three gentlemen of different pursuits, different turns of mind, and different kinds of education, all expressing their anxious fears that unless a change in her Majesty's councils take place, a serious collision would occur between the parent state and the colony. (Cheers.) These gentlemen are well known to the colonists as peaceable citizens; they are not mere factious demagogues, but express the real sentiments which they feel, and would not do so unless they felt themselves imperatively called upon. Every one knew that a more peaceable man than their worthy Chairman did not exist in the colony; the gallant officer who moved the first resolution had in his early life fought for his King and country, and would doubtless do so again if called upon, while the seconder was by profession and education a preacher of peace; and yet these three gentlemen all saw the same result shadowed forth. (Hear.) Surely Lord Grey could not resist such an argument as this, unless he wished to goad the colonists into insurrection, in order that he might have a pretext for punishing them for the pertinacity with they opposed his views. It was not perhaps known to the generality of the meeting, that intelligence had been received from England in the course of the day which led to the conviction that the hope which had been excited that Lord Grey would be removed from office would not be fulfilled for some time at least. (Oh, hear.) There had long been a feud between Lords Grey and Palmerston, but it was the Foreign and not the Colonial Secretary who had been forced to succumb. This would strengthen Lord Grey's position in the Ministry, and might perhaps lead to his holding still higher office. It was necessary therefore that the League should redouble its exertions, (hear); they had not to appeal to a Minister who was anxious to do justice, but to one whose mind had been prejudiced against them, and who from his earliest days had been noted for his dogged perverse disposition. The resolution expressed sympathy with Van Diemen's Land; an expression of sympathy was easily proprosed, but would they show that they felt it. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that one of the results of the conference to which their Chairman was about to proceed would be the despatch of a delegate to England; this would be a source of considerable expense, and they could show their sympathy by subscribing the necessary funds. When their Chairman returned from Van Diemen's Land to report the proceedings of the conference, he thought they might call a meeting, and petition the Legislature to pass a resolution that they would not, after this year, vote any moneys (cheers) until the transportation question is satisfactorily settled. This would be following the precedent set by Van Diemen's Land, and by giving a year's notice they would show they were not actuated by a desire to impede the Government, but by a determination to have the question settled. (Hear.) The Governor-General, when the Legislative Council voted against transportation, in 1850, wrote to the Secretary of State that in his opinion it was necessary for the peace and good government of the colony that transportation should cease, and the Order in Council be revoked. (Hear, hear.) Lord Grey nominally complied with this request, but in reality evaded it by his endeavours to separate Moreton Bay. When the probability of this course was alluded to in the Legislative Council, that most honest of public officers, the Attorney-General (cheers), repudiated the idea with scorn, as one so unworthy that it was impossible to conceive Lord Grey could be guilty of it; but at the very time the Attorney-General was making this speech, the noble lord was endeavouring to carry out the scheme which the Attorney-General said was impossible. He believed, however, that there was one of those technical objections which none but lawyers could enter into the spirit of; that the "petition of the inhabitants" being necessary before the colony can be divided,—lawyers he had heard declared this meant "all the inhabitants," so that one little boy holding out would prevent the colony from being divided. This would render an appeal to Parliament necessary, and then the whole convict question would be opened, and thanks to the League there are many friends of the colony in Parliament who thoroughly understand the whole matter. (Hear, hear.) Van Diemen's Land required their sympathy in many ways. When the sentiments of the colonists here were unequivocally expressed, Sir Charles Fitz Roy at once advised that the system should be discontinued. His Excellency Sir William Denison, however, pursues a different course. It was but a few days since that the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land was prorogued; he had not seen His Excellency's speech, but he was aware that in alluding to the measures of the session he had expressed his deep sorrow at the address against anti-transportation which had been agreed to. (Oh, oh.) From all he could ascertain, the colonists of Van Diemen's Land required their sympathy for having over them a Governor, one who with doubtless the best intentions, acted as perversely and obstinately as the noble Secretary of State himself. With these observations he begged to tender his support of the resolution before the meeting. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. K. HOLDEN commenced by reading the following resolution:—

That this Meeting records the warm expression of its admiration and respect for the patriotic representative members of the Van Dieman's Land Legislature in the noble stand which they have taken on this important and vital question.

Mr. G. K. Holden then said, I have the more pleasure in submitting to you this motion, because I recognise in the recent proceedings of the Tasmanian Legislature, as well as in those of this colony, evidence of the rapid advance of this League in its constitutional and hitherto peaceful struggle. And I will even venture to say (despite of the wicked provocation given by Earl Grey, to a breach of the peace), an earnest of our speedy and bloodless triumph. The justice of our cause has been portrayed by means of the League in sunbeams, and by a sudden intervention of Providence, it has been emblazoned in letters of gold. We have carried its light to every colonial hustings, and into every hall of colonial legislation. We are now conveying it through the British Press to the British people and Parliament; and although the last place it may reach may be the dark purlieus of Downing-street, the mole-eyed Belshazzar who rules there may yet see the ghost of this League writing before him on the wall, "Mene mene Tekel upharsin."—Thy kingdom is departed! Our present source of congratulation is, that we have obtained full possession of our colonial legislatures. The natural current of circumstances had previously carried into them many individuals, who, instead of truly representing the feelings of their fellow-colonists on this great question, had interests directly adverse. Some with views altogether official and imperial,—regarding the welfare of the colonists and their children as a mere drop in the wide ocean of British policy. Others, hankering after the loaves and fishes of the convict system, and expectant of the lion's share of commissariat carrion. To continue this state of things was the business of Earl Grey; to terminate it, ours: and for this end some such organisation of public opinion as is comprised in our League had become necessary to render the elective portion, at least, of the legislature, a just mirror of the popular mind on this vital question, and to take care that no merits, no talents, no services on any other, should be purchased by one wrong vote on this. This great end has our League accomplished. In New South Wales the effect of the gold discovery was to place at our mercy Earl Grey's own parliamentary guns—either to be thrown overboard or to be used against himself. While we were in the very act of spiking the greatest of these guns, he turned his muzzle round the right way, and was thus spared for our service and our enemy's better discomfiture; and although this old gun may fire a sly kick at his new allies, reminiscent of an old grudge, no matter; we can afford to give him a wide berth — we can let him off with a long match, and all we hope is, the more he kicks, the better may he carry! It appears, however, that Earl Grey will only keep faith with the Council of New South Wales, on the condition of their breaking faith with their constituents! No sooner do they show themselves too honest as a body to remain his tools, than he opens a new treaty with individual traitors. We may send the twelve Apostles, if we please, to represent us in Council. Let him only find one Judas member representing one Iscariot province, and he hastens to offer the bribe of a separate Government for the express purpose of converting the whole continent through it into a convict Aceldama. But there is one feature in this case which gives it an air of ridicule, almost equal to that of its wickedness. Eager as Earl Grey has shown himself to act the role of the Chief Priest, it is quite possible he may present himself to be hooted on the stage alone, and may jingle his thirty pieces of silver without finding any Judas to receive his bribe. At the very time when he is plotting in London to break through statute law and public faith, in order to satisfy the supposed cravings of the ghouls of Moreton Bay for convicts rejected by New South Wales, Brisbane elects two opponents of transportation as its representatives, thus proving that the principles of the League are paramount even in Moreton Bay, and that Earl Grey's policy cannot find support from any colonial constituency where the Christians are beginning to out-number the kangaroos. I need hardly say that in Victoria, in South Australia, and in New Zealand, the legislatures have all proved faithful to the object of our League. Nothing less could have been expected, even by Earl Grey himself. With Tasmania the case was otherwise. There is little doubt that up to the last moment, Earl Grey was imbued by his Tasmanian private advices, with the hope of a re-action against the League among Tasmanian farmers, in consequence of the drain of labour to the Australian gold mines, and of securing thus a subservient majority in the new legislature. This, no doubt, greatly influenced Earl Grey's confident bearing towards the Victoria delegate in December last. For although Mr. King warns Earl Grey of the expected election of members of Council in Van Diemen's Land opposed to transportation, he could not then have known it as a fact, and Earl Grey passes the subject by with this cool remark, "If the gold discoveries in New South Wales proved as extensive as we were led to expect, the people of Van Diemen's Land would soon discover the advantages which they possessed over the other Australian colonies, in having through their convict establishments an abundant supply of cheap labour." It yet remains to be seen what will be the effect, first, on Earl Grey himself; and, secondly, on the British nation and Parliament, of the very different views of the question expressed by the Van Diemen's Land Council, in the proceedings for which we now tender them our thanks. Let us see what these are. On the 17th January, Mr. Sharland moved resolutions which were as follow:—

8. That it has been thus demonstrated that the continuance of the convict system in this colony is a breach of faith on the part of the English government: and that it is so obviously prejudicial to the colony, that it has been condemned by a legislature which was composed exclusively of Crown officers and nominees, with the Lieutenant-Governor as its president.

9. That the inhabitants of the Australian colonies have been distinguished for their loyalty and attachment to our illustrious Sovereign, and to the Constitution of the British Empire: but if they are to be denied any participation in the benefits of that Constitution; if they are to be dealt with as though they possessed none of the rights of British subjects; and if they are to be taught that the promise of the Queen is to them only a snare and a delusion, it becomes impossible to look forward to the probable consequences, as respects the supremacy of England in these territories without anxiety and alarm.

10. That claiming as we do the fulfilment of the promise of our Sovereign that transportation to this colony shall be abolished, we decline at present to enter upon any discussion of the innumerable evils, social, moral, financial, and political, which have arisen from the conduct of the English Government in reference to the great grievance for the redress of which the faith of the English Crown stands pledged to this colony.

11. That the recent discovery of the gold fields of Australia may induce her Majesty's ministers to discontinue the transportation of criminals to any of these provinces; but that, if it should unhappily be otherwise, it is our duty as colonists and as British subjects, to exert to the utmost all the power with which this Council is invested, to oppose, and, if possible, to defeat, every measure which may be suggested or attempted for the introduction of criminals into this country at any time, or under any circumstances.

12. That these Resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of being forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid before Her Majesty the Queen.

And on the 3rd of March last Mr. Gregson moved—

That this Council has shown every disposition to avoid embarrassment to the local government, and is willing even to augment the pay of the police for the present year under the circumstances connected with the discovery of gold in Australia; but that, after the present session, if Transportation shall be continued to this colony, this Council will not vote more than one-thirteenth part of the expense of the police and gaols, nor more for any other expenditure connected with the control or management of criminals than this country would be subjected to if it were a free colony.

When these resolutions reach England, and with them the corresponding protests of all the Australian colonies, and when they shall be submitted to the British legislature, then, and not till then, may we consider the question between these colonies and the home government as fairly at issue. Until our appeal to the British nation and Parliament has absolutely failed, I for one will refuse to transfer the indignation which the loathsome tyranny of Earl Grey has excited in my bosom, to the yet venerated name of England!

Mr. NORTON rose to second the resolution which had just been moved. He said, whatever battle they might have to fight, whatever forces they might have to call up, there was one means which, if they employed, there was no reason to fear that they would not accomplish every object that Englishmen could desire. It was impossible to listen to what they had heard read and stated that night, without feeling convinced that Earl Grey, with all his desire to trample on them, with all his determination to disregard their petitions, and to persist in his own views, trembled before the Legislative Council. In deference to the decision of the Legislature, he had conceded the repeal of the order in Council; and then he had recourse to a cowardly, underhand way, of carrying out his determination. The Legislative Council was the people. (Cheers.) In rising to second this resolution, he was anxious to impress upon them all the duty which their country called upon them to perform. In sending to the Legislative Council gentlemen who would faithfully represent their desires and their wants, they had done well; but it was impossible to conceal the fact that they must keep a watch over that Council still. It was not by one vote only, or by one speech

that their representatives could entitle themselves to the people's support; for many of them were lukewarm, and only too ready to join with the Government Nominees in swamping any measure which was for the public good. (Cheers.) It was impossible to witness the conduct of some of their representatives in that Council without feeling that they had no business there. (Cheers.) They must keep a watch over them. The people were entitled to tell the Government of England what were their rights, and what they would insist upon; and when they saw such conduct on the part of their representatives, it was their duty to express the indignant feelings which such conduct called forth, and to call upon those representatives at once to vacate the seats which they were clearly unworthy to hold. (Cheers.) Among them, however, were men who would not hear the voice of the people, but continued to hold their seats in spite of their constituents. Nevertheless let them fearlessly express their opinion and say what they felt. It had been well said by one of the previous speakers, (Mr. Kemp,) that it was the first duty of the Legislature to look after the public expenditure; but there were many who called themselves the friends of the people who yet never thought of controlling the government in that matter, and stopping the supplies. It was not only the annual estimates that called for revision; there was the Land Fund, and there were the Schedules, which required to be controlled; and which ought to be, and could be controlled. He had no hesitation in declaring that if their representatives were unanimous, they could compel the Colonial Government to express their real wishes. Earl Grey trembled before the unanimous vote of the house; but he would tremble a great deal more if he saw every member echo the same sentiments and demand the same rights. It was therefore their interest as well as their duty to keep a close watch over their representatives. He was grieved to have witnessed the return of some who were not at all entitled to the confidence of the people, and who would be far more happy and more consistent if they sat on the Government seats. One glorious example indeed they had before them of a man who had once occupied a seat at the nomination of the Government, but who by his independent and manly conduct had deserved and received the approbation of the people. He alluded to his honorable and gallant friend, the member for the city (Mr. Lamb). (Loud cheers.) If they had been always represented by men of sterling worth like his, long ago they would have carried all that they wanted, long ago they would have risen into a nation, respected by England, and esteemed by all the world. (Loud cheers.) They had before them an example which would show fully what were the feelings of the Colonial Office. He alluded to the Canadian colonies, where the questions at issue were not of such vital importance as that which they had met here to discuss. Yet they knew the result of the struggle of Canada; to Canada everything had been conceded, which was a proof that in spite of all the evasions and all the sinuous policy of Colonial Ministers, they feared and trembled before representative institutions. (Cheers.) Under representative institutions the voice of the people would be respected, and must be heard. It was for this reason that he called upon them to act consistently in the choice of their representatives. The convict question was not the only important one they had to consider. There was the question of the land fund. At present, owing to the revenue derived from the gold licenses, the Government were enabled to multiply offices to a frightful extent, and fill them with men who were utterly unqualified to discharge the duties entrusted to them, but who served to strengthen the hands of the Government and to increase the number of their dependants and slaves. If the control of the land fund, and of the territorial revenues were surrendered to those to whom they rightfully belonged, the Government would be anxious to listen to the voice of their representatives, instead of showing them constant and determined hostility. In Van Diemen's Land they had two noble examples before their eyes. There, the representatives of the people were placed in a position of far greater difficulty than were the representatives of New South Wales, yet they had nobly, and firmly, and consistently, maintained the rights which were committed to their hands. He hoped and sincerely trusted the example of Van Diemen's Land would be followed here; and if it were, they could not fail to obtain, in a very short space of time, all that they sought. Their voice would be felt so strongly in the great council of the nation, that it would become impossible for any Minister longer to withhold their just rights and liberties. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. R. PIDDINGTON: Was never so much in love with the office of a sinecurist in his life before as on this occasion, as the two preceding speakers had really left him nothing to do in supporting the resolution they proposed to the meeting. The whole of the resolutions that evening were treble shotted, but the eloquence of the movers and seconders left the unhappy wight who came third very little to say. But it required no conjurer to see that this meeting viewed with disgust and irritation the obstinate perseverance in oppression and insult to these colonies displayed by that autocrat of the Colonial Office, Lord Grey. And it was only natural that this disgust and irritation should not only be felt, but be expressed. How had Lord Grey treated the petitions and remonstrances of the colonists? How had he treated the solemn and deliberate resolutions of their Legislative Council, on matters concerning which he had expressly asked for their opinion? Every manifestation of the opinion of the colonists on this transportation question had been disregarded, and the conduct of the Minister in reference to it had been one long continuance of evasion and want of faith. (Cheers.) It appeared almost incomprehensible that any man, any Minister, could have been suffered for so long to go on in the career which Lord Grey had pursued. It was wonderful not only that these colonies had so long submitted to his tyrannical thraldom, but that the Parliament and people of England should have silently witnessed the pledged word of the Minister of the Crown brought into contempt and disrepute. But what, he asked, were the words of this Minister? That convicts should not in any case be forced on colonies against the will of the people of those colonies. These were the words of the Premier of England, of Lord John Russell, in his famous speech on colonization, in which he indicated the policy which his government were prepared to adopt in reference to the colonies. These were the very words of that speech as reported in Hansard. How had the pledge been kept; or rather, let them answer, how had the pledge been falsified. The neighbouring colony of Van Diemen's Land had been deluged with criminals, although by petitions from the people of every class and grade by remonstrances even from the nominee legislature of that colony, they had over and over again protested against the reception of prisoners at all. And let them consider, too, the character and description of the prisoners they sent, and what they might expect from them. Under the modified criminal code of the mother-country, comparatively very few offences were now punished by transportation; it was only offences which would formerly have been visited by capital punishment that were now visited with transportation. The criminal law of England was now, perhaps, the most merciful of any country in the world, and it was only the most heinous offenders, men convicted of the most atrocious crimes, who now were sent out to the penal settlements. The convicts which were formerly sent out were of an entirely different character, many of them were transported for trifling delinquencies, which would now be punished by a few week's imprisonment, or for political offences, involving no moral turpitude, and which would not now be punished at all. He was not speaking at random on this subject, the criminal statistics of the mother-country proved his statements. He found that out of 20,000 commitments which took place in England in the year, only 2500 prisoners were transported; only 10 per cent., or a little more, of the whole crime of the mother-country was judged to be punishable by transportation. Let them pause and consider this fact. They knew the terrible crimes which were of every-day occurrence in England and Ireland, but of all this crime, it was only that of the very worst, of the very deepest dye, that was to be sent to these colonies. And let them also regard the statement another way. The Colonial Minister, and indeed every supporter of the convict system, used as their strongest argument the benefit which a supply of convict labour would confer. Now let them consider that all they had to offer in the way of supplying labour to these colonies, was 2500 convicts a-year; and would not this, he asked, be but as a drop in the ocean in proportion to their wants. This was the general argument used by their opponents, and yet this argument was like a pair of great folding gates, with a wicket in them. The wicket was to be left open to admit this paltry narrow stream of convict labour, while the gates were to be closed against that full tide of free untainted immigration, whom the rewards of honest industry would attend here. (Cheers.) It was a grateful task to reflect on the conduct of the Van Diemen's Land people and Legislature on this question. They had not been contented with denouncing the theory of transportation, but they had asserted their determination at what must be to them a great sacrifice, to resist it in practice; and that next year, if the system were not discontinued, they would only vote one-thirteenth part of the sum now required for police expenses, and only such other expenses as ought fairly to be required for the Government of an entirely free colony. It was certainly a very degrading reflection to think that the only thought of the Minister of England should be, in connection with these colonies, to give encouragement to convicts and police. Prisoners were sent here who had passed through all the various stages of crime—who had been trained in all the colleges of crime in the mother country, and then, like the notorious gang of Frimley burglars, were banished from Great Britain, to renew among the unoffending convicts their depredations and their outrages. He could but express his hearty and sincere wish that the other Colonial Legislatures would follow the same course which had been pursued by that of Van Diemen's Land. They had a noble example set them. The representatives of the sister colony had kept faith with their constituents honestly and consistently; and led on by their straightforward, upright native Speaker, had maintained their anti-convict principles against power and influence, with unshaken firmness. With such an example before them he looked forward with confident certainty to the result of this struggle. If constitutional means would not give them justice, they must demand it in another way; but he felt that constitutional means would prevail—must prevail, if used with the same spirit and determination as had been displayed by the inflexible patriots in the Tasmanian Council.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL, M.L.C., then came forward to move the next resolution, and was received with repeated cheers. He thanked them for the kind reception they had given to him, it added to the deep feelings and emotions of his heart in undertaking the duty which had been cast upon him. After the many elegant speeches they had heard that evening, he did not feel called upon to detain them long, but it was his simple duty to bring before them a resolution which ought to claim their deep and earnest thought. They had in the previous resolution expressed their sympathy with the colonists of Van Diemen's Land, and their admiration of the noble stand they had made against the oppression of Earl Grey. Now he asked them to affirm a further resolution, assuring the colonists of Van Diemen's Land their assistance and support. The resolution was—

> That the determation avowed by Earl Grey to the Victoria Delegate, Mr. King, on the 25th November last, to persist in transportation to Van Diemen's Land, and to separate Moreton Bay from New South Wales, for penal purposes, in breach of his repeated promises, demands the indignant reprobation of this meeting, and they bind themselves by all they hold dear and sacred, to resist to the uttermost an oppression so desolating, hereby solemnly protesting, that the responsibility for all consequences will remain with their oppressor.

It was said that brevity was the soul of wit, and he heartily wished that he could describe in one brief sentence his feeling on this question. But he did not profess to have the gift of eloquence, but it might be his labours and his constancy to this good cause might speak at least for his earnestness and sincerity in it. (Cheers.) It was now time to show sympathy to their friends in Tasmania by actions rather than by words. Action now would tell more strongly than the brilliant speeches. (Cheers.) He asked them now to pass this resolution, but he would rather that they should not pass it, if, by doing so, they did not mean something more than mere words. He trusted they were prepared, if called on, to enter into this contest, caused by the unworthy subterfuges of the unworthy servant of their beloved Sovereign, to do their duty as men and Britons, proud of the birthright and heritage of freedom which had been bequeathed to them by their forefathers. If all these petitions, these memorials, these remonstrances, were to be disregarded,—if the doors of justice and of national affection were to be closed against them, they must do what their own people had done before them, assert their rights, and maintain them against every hardship, every cruelty, even against death itself. If all the prayers of the colonists were to be disregarded,—if every interest of these colonists was to be crushed by the tyrannical will of a Minister, let the people show to that Minister that they will not submit to such injustice and indignity. Let the colonists of Van Diemen's Land seize the very next floating pest house that arrived in their harbour, and turn its inmates back into the waters. (Cheers.) Ever since the year 1848, meetings had been held in all the colonies, at which resolutions were passed, and petitions and memorials adopted, all declaring that the colonists would not submit to this pollution. Bodies of men not ordinarily acted upon by political affairs, had assumed the same position, and he found that in one of the petitions from the clergy, it was stated, that in addition to the moral evils arising from the system itself, its perpetuation here would lead to endless discord; and for himself, he had no hesitation in saying that this discord would end in rebellion. (Cheers.) If then they passed this resolution, let them pass it in sincerity and good faith, meaning what they said; and then the Tasmanians might receive their delegate with the joy and enthusiasm which his presence amongst them ought to inspire. (Cheers.) No man could surpass him in the love and veneration he bore to the British constitution, or could be more proud than he was of being a British subject. But notwithstanding these feelings he could not repress his disgust at the manner in which Earl Grey treated this question. When the question of the abolition of negro slavery in the West Indies was agitated, what was the course proposed by Lord Stanley, who then filled the office of Colonial Minister? It was complained that to do this would injure the West India colonists; and when asked to what extent, and told, perhaps, ten millions of money, he told them to take £20,000,000 and let this act of justice be done. Now here was a community panting to maintain a pure and unspotted character to hand down to posterity, but were to have this character this fair reputation—withheld from them because it saved expense to the English Government. The English Minister pandered to his own wants—his own necessities, and in doing so hesitated not to blast the character of many different communities. (Cheers.) The conduct of Lord Stanley was worthy of a high-minded, a British, a Christian statesman—while that of Earl Grey was stained by all the lowest and most grovelling selfishness that degrades humanity. With these observations, he begged most heartily and in full sincerity to move the resolution.

Mr. FLOOD, M.L.C., seconded the resolution. He felt highly honoured in having been called upon by the President and Council of the League to second this resolution, which had been so ably proposed by the honorable gentleman, the member for the City. But at this late hour, it was not his intention to inflict upon them a long speech. He would confine himself to a pledge that he would on all occasions, and by all means in his power, support the principles of the League. (Cheers.) Something more would spring out of this, the greatest political institution that had ever existed in New South Wales, and he thought that the thanks of generations yet unborn would be given to the public spirited managers of the League, for their patriotic conduct in this great and vital struggle. (Cheers.) He would only allude to one class of the population in this colony, in reference to which he had a few short observations to make. He meant the emancipists of this colony and their children. Far be it from him to say one word in disparagement of that class of colonists; he only wished he could see more of them members of the League, for the League were in truth fighting their battles. Only a few days ago, in the Supreme Court, in the case of Devine v. Wilson, a gentleman who had, for thirty years past, held an honorable post in the colony, and discharged the duties of his office faithfully and with credit to himself during those thirty years, was asked if he remembered for what he had been brought to this colony. Now, were they to be hounded in this way till they got to their graves? (Loud cheers.) Were they to be perpetually reminded of those errors for which they had already paid the forfeit to their country? (Cheers). Had they not suffered enough; and had they not, since their emancipation, redeemed their characters, and regained the place in the society of their fellow-men, which they had lost? And were they to be eternally subject to be taunted with things which had long passed away? (Cheers.) Where was the emancipist who would not sympathise with the cause of the League, and join heart and soul in preventing the renewal and perpetuation of such a state of things? (Cheers). He tendered his cordial though humble approbation of the conduct of the representatives of the people in the sister colony; and with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Norton as to the conduct of some of the members of our own legislature, he trusted his country would always be satisfied with the votes he should give during his career in Council. (Cheers.) He trusted they should never have occasion to say he was unworthy to hold the seat to which the people had prefered him. But, with Mr. Kemp, he trusted that the sympathy of his fellow-colonists would not be limited to words, but that they would assist with their mite the efforts of their brethren in Van Diemen's Land to rid themselves for ever of the clinging curse of transportation. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. GILBERT WRIGHT supported this Resolution: They had been repulsed at the first onset—but baffled not beaten—they must renew the attack! It was often charging that won the battle! (Cheers) The assault must be lengthened into a siege. (Hear, hear.) Their rejected petitions must be reiterated and reinforced by continual fresh supplies of more urgent and importunate demands! (Hear, hear.) And it would be with them, as with the Greeks before Troy; it was not Agamemnon, nor Ajax, nor Achilles—but *the ten years' siege*, that won the citadels. (Cheers.) They had nothing to hope from the equity or honesty of Earl Grey. (Groans.) That most mendacious minister (groans and laughter) had

> Stopp'd up the access and passage to Remorse,
> That no compunctious visitings of Nature
> Shake his fell purpose.

(Hear, hear.) And they had little to expect from the clemency or justice of the Imperial Parliament. (Hear, hear.) For even though transportation were not, as it is, the traditionary policy of the empire. (Hear) Parliament is so overborne by compact interests, by combining parties, by conspiring classes, by confederating oligarchical families and factions, and by other organized influences, (hear, hear)—that the wrongs of remote dependencies are but little understood—and, still less cared for, (Hear, hear.)

> Let us not then pursue
> Our state of vassalage, but rather seek
> Our own good from ourselves!

(Cheers.) To this end have the colonies of Australasia joined hands, never to part, until all that is needed to complete their liberties shall have been achieved. (Loud cheers.) When they had subdued the old dragon Transportation (hear, hear) they would be in a position to merit, as well as accomplish, if not the concession, the conquest, of all their constitutional rights and liberties. (Cheers.) Their present combined hostilities would but discipline and train them to future victories! (Cheering.) For there were other battles before them! (Hear, hear.) They must not only wrest from Colonial Office tyranny the control of their Crown Lands, but they must wring from it all their other rights, administrative and legislative. (Cheers.) They must extinguish nomineeism. (Cheers.) All admire the masculine—and adore the feminine—but who does not abhor the neuter gender? (Laughter and cheers.) Now, nominess are neuters! (Laughter.) Political eunuchs,—unsexed senators—they must be squelched! (Immense laughter and cheers.) And, if the colonies were but true to themselves, and to each other, the day was not distant when all these things would be accomplished. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

> A Nation—like a man—
> In its time plays many parts—
> Its acts being seven ages.

(Laughter.) But yesterday they were,

> An infant
> Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;

(laughter). To-day they rather resemble

> The soldier,
> Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,

(cheers) seeking "reputation"—aye, and independence—if requisite to "reputation" (cheers)

> Even at the cannon's mouth.

(Great cheering.) As glory enamours, so does disgrace afflict. There is no anguish so abiding and tormenting as the sense of being dishonoured. (Hear.) A people must indeed be debased who could endure without grief and resentment to be down-trodden and trampled upon by Transportation. (Hear, hear.) To submit would be to approve themselves (to use the language of John Milton) "the lowermost, the most defected, the most underfoot of vassals." (Hear, hear.) Thanks, however, to Edward Hammond Hargraves, they would soon be "precipitated into a nation" (Cheers.) Mr. Hargraves resembled Baba Abdallah in the Arabian Nights, (laughter), round whose left eye, and upon whose left eye-lid the good Dervise applied an ointment, by the application of which the concealed treasures of the earth were disclosed to his view. (Laughter and cheers.) And the revelation will render Australia a theatre of wonders! (Cheers.) It is thus that the Almighty baffles and confounds men by events, which cross the methods of their actings, and surpass the measure of their expectations. (Hear, hear.) A community commonly advances by a gradual and natural progress, so that from small things it grows to be great; and at length, by gradual steps and ascents, grows to be greatest. (Hear, hear.) But when Providence designs vast and mighty changes, a country is brought at once, by some such event as the discovery of gold, to the very top and height of greatness and grandeur. (Cheers.) And if, neither yielding to that queasy temper of lukewarmness, which worsens and slugs all action, nor surrendering to that servile and thrall-like fear which shirks and skulks from action, they did but cultivate and cherish that spirit of independence which is

> Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,

(cheering), they would not only achieve greatness and grandeur, but run a glorious career among the nations of the earth, the founders of a free and happy empire. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. H. PARKES: It was a great advantage for any man having to speak toward the close of the proceedings on an occasion like that, that he always had the old staple of all bad speakers to fall back upon—the many excellent speeches already delivered. And certainly few in such a situation could compliment previous speakers with more truth than he might. But that was no time for compliments; it was one of those occasions which ought to make the plainest men, and the most ungifted, find some sort of utterance for their indignant feelings. (Cheers) After all the pain and toil of the protracted agitation of this question—after an agitation, conducted with the fullest enquiry and the deepest earnestness, which had stirred the country to its very core; and after these communities, having been polled almost to a man, had declared with one voice against receiving English criminals as an evil which all believed was in the highest degree hurtful to their moral and social interests—a canker eating into their very souls—still they were forced back to its consideration by the perverseness of one obstinate man, who happened to hold a seat in the British Government. He agreed with the previous speakers that the time for deliberation and argument was past. (Cheers.) Why, they had deliberated over years—they had exhausted all argument. The matter now resolved itself into a simple question of natural right; and they had only to consider how best to vindicate this right. (Cheers.) No man nor body of men could have a right to force upon a community a thing which they unanimously refused to receive which they abhorred and believed would be ruinous to them. Argument and discussion had been of no service to them; their remonstrances and petitions had fallen upon deaf ears. They had done all in this way which men could do—they could pursue this course no longer. (Cheers.) It was a singular and striking feature of this agitation, that a very large amount of talent had been exhibited in it. The last debate in the Legislative Council, the year before last, was one so ably sustained that it would have done honour to the British House of Commons. Their petitions, from all parts of the country, had been able and argumentative documents; and such was their unanimity of sentiment, that, when the question was last under discussion, in this colony, the numbers were 36,000 against, and only 500 in favour of the system. (Cheers.) But in the face of all this—notwithstanding their repeated protests and petitions—notwithstanding the intelligence which they had brought to bear in the discussion of this question, and their unanimity in the decision which they had arrived at, the tyrannical Minister persisted in thrusting upon them the evil which they were determined not to receive. Well, then, what was to be done! As a free people, as men, they could not retreat from their position; they could no longer go through the farce of remonstrating against an injustice which was persevered in with an utter disregard to their wishes and their interests; they must do something else. (Loud cheers.) He was pleased to hear their President, Mr. Cowper, talk of fighting. (Cheers and laughter.) Knowing the mild, affable, and benignant character of that gentleman, he was at first half afraid that he was hardly stern enough for the duties which he might be called upon to perform in his mission to Van Diemen's Land. They had been told that night of the serious consequences which might ensue; he (Mr. Parkes) had no desire to bring before them rebellious examples, or he might most properly point to the example of the American colonists; for in the progress of events which led to the loss of those colonies, there was a remarkable analogy to their own case. He would pass over this, because he believed that meeting did not need to be reminded of the glorious and successful struggle of men who were treated with contumely and oppressed in a similar manner to themselves. (Cheers.) There was, however, one noble passage in a speech of one of these early patriots which he would, with their permission, repeat to the meeting. When young Patrick Henry, in the General Assembly of Virginia, was moving his resolutions in reference to the odious Stamp Act, he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—"Treason!" cried the Speaker (who probably was much such a gentleman as the honorable Speaker of our own Council), the young patriot, standing up more proudly than ever, and fixing his eyes on the alarmed Speaker, concluded the sentence: "George the Third may profit by their example! (Cheers.) If that be treason, make the most of it!" He would point to the successful resistance of the American colonists, and in the name of that meeting tell the British Government to profit by their example! He had no treason to promulgate; on the contrary, the man did not breathe, whose heart beat with a truer loyalty to the gracious and glorious lady who presided over the destinies of the British empire, (Cheers,) but as was said by their Chairman, there was a higher loyalty than that to any earthly monarch — our loyalty to our own nature and to the all-wise God who had planted in us pure and holy sentiments, and warmed our being with the love of justice and truth. (Cheers.) To be false to this loyalty, would be to abase ourselves before our Creator—to deface the divine impress of humanity which had been printed on our hearts. (Cheers.) They must go right onward in their course. There could be no mistake in the matter; or if Earl Grey had indeed been deceived and misled, the last elections throughout the colonies would surely undeceive him. Even under a constitution, concocted by his own government, the people of Van Diemen's Land, had, in every instance, elected anti-transportationists to their representative seats. In that unfortunate island—that very sinkhole of the English iniquity—where the prison population was so alarming in numbers, and where it could not be doubted many of that class possessed the elective franchise, no representative favourable to the continuance of transportation had been chosen. It was fair to assume that many of the emancipist class in that island had recorded their votes on the side of the anti-transportationists. How could it be otherwise? How could men wish to continue to their children the curse of their own lives? What was it—this desire to get rid of the infamy and degradation of which they had been themselves victims—but the triumph of all that was good and virtuous and lofty and aspiring in the human breast? (Cheers.) They were about to send Mr. Cowper as a delegate to the Conference of the League at Hobart Town. When he approached the shores of the island-home of those sturdy and stout-hearted patriots, he (Mr. Parkes) hoped the bracing influences of their climate would make that gentleman even bolder than he had been in his speech that evening; and, if the Tasmanian colonists should determine to resist the landing of any more convicts, that he would solemnly assure them, the inhabitants of New South Wales were ready to assemble again in some place under heaven, where all the people could be gathered, to ratify all the acts so done and to share in all the consequences. (Loud cheers.) The example of the Cape colonists was before them. The time was come when their only course was to follow that example; and, whenever a prison-ship should arrive in the Derwent, or in any other port, to resist at all hazards the landing of the men thus tyrannically forced upon us. He most sincerely hoped they would not be driven to the catastrophe hinted at by their respected member, Mr. Campbell—that of tumbling the prisoners into the sea; but whatever suffering might ensue—at whatever sacrifices, they were now bound to stand by each other in the protection of their own liberties. There were times when men had no right to look round for consequences; when they were bound by all that was dear and sacred to advance. He believed this was a time for such conduct. (Cheers.) When he was asked by his colleagues in the Council of the League, to take part in the business of that meeting, he consented, because he considered he had no right to refuse any duty in the cause; had they asked him to fight, his consent would have been as freely and as quietly given for the reasons he had stated. (Cheers.) But he had come to the meeting determined to put it to them whether the time had not arrived for the Van Diemen's Land colonists to resist the landing of the convicts. (Loud cheers.) He could see no other way to get rid of this cruel and desolating agitation. He therefore solemnly asked that meeting if they agreed with him that the time for this decisive action had arrived, with him to hold up their hands in the affirmative. (Here the speaker held up his hand, and was responded to by the hands of nearly all in the body of the meeting.) This he accepted as a pledge of their honest and serious determination in the matter. In the name of that meeting he would request their respected delegate to convey to the colonists of Van Diemen's Land that the people of New South Wales were prepared to stand by them in resisting the debarkation of any further importations of convicts on their shores. He would now most cordially move the resolution which had been entrusted to his hands:—

> That the previous resolutions be embodied in an Address, and that such Address be presented by the President, in the name of this Meeting, to the Tasmanian Delegates at the Hobart Town Conference.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD: The time was pressing on, and the meeting must be brought to a close. In seconding the resolution that had just been put, he should therefore be very brief. He rejoiced to see himself surrounded by so large a portion of the wealth, the intelligence, and the talent of the colony; and, indeed, the cause which brought them together was one which must find its way to every heart, and on which all honest minds must be unanimous. (Cheers.) It might be that one or two might be found here and there who did not agree with us; but, at any rate, they proved that they were ashamed to meet us. (Great cheering.) The resolutions which had been passed had all been drawn up with great care; but the one which he was now seconding was the most sacred and most solemn of them all. By this resolution they bound themselves by all that they held dear to resist to the uttermost the desolating curse of transportation. They bound themselves by the love they bore to their country, to the love they bore to their wives, and to their children, and to their sisters, to resist, by every means in their power, and to put a final end to the desolating curse of transportation. (Loud cheers.) He was only surprised that Lord Grey could have held out so long against the earnest entreaties and repeated remonstrances of the whole colony. He only wished he could be here this evening to witness their earnestness on the subject. Some excellent and powerful speeches had been delivered; but he would wish particularly to call the attention of Earl Grey to the speech of their old and staunch friend, the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe. There was a force and reasoning in his simple but earnest expressions which ought to find their way even to the heart of Earl Grey; and if, when Earl Grey read that speech, which, thanks to the exertions of the public press, he would soon do—if when Earl Grey read that speech he could yet dare to brave the consequences of his own acts, all he could say, he was more obstinate and more impracticable than he had ever believed it possible he could be. But it was not so much for ourselves that we were fighting as for our sister Van Diemen's Land. Lord Grey had declared his purpose to continue the desolation under which she was suffering; and she cried out to us, come over and help me. And should they refuse to respond to her call? He was sure that every heart and every voice would utter—no. They would go over and help her, and in helping her, they would be eradicating the seeds of disease with which they were themselves threatened. Their cause was exciting the sympathies of a large number of the British people. The people of England were beginning to see that these colonies were no longer to be trifled with. They had suddenly risen into an importance which was never dreamt of before, and although in a few short years all those who were assembled here to-night should have passed away from the world and lie in their graves, yet their children would live to see this country a wonderful and mighty empire, the glory and marvel of the earth. (Immense cheering.) They were not without the sympathies of friends in England. He held in his hand a letter from a wealthy merchant in Hobart Town, announcing that one of the friends of the cause in England had placed the sum of £100 in his hands as a contribution to the League Fund. (Cheers.) The name of that friend of our cause was Robert Brooks. He was one of the most eminent merchants of London, a man of wealth and extended influence, and there could be no doubt that in securing his sympathy and support they had secured those of hundreds and hundreds of others. (Loud cheers). Their President was now about to visit the sister colony, and it was the object of the Council of the League in calling them together to-night, to enable him to carry to Hobart Town such an expression of the opinion of this colony as could not be misunderstood. (Cheers.) He wished some of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land were present to witness the earnestness and unanimity which characterised this meeting; and he only hoped the President would be enabled to carry away with him some portion of the warmth and ardour of their feelings. At all events, he would be enabled to assure Van Diemen's Land that so long as a single link of her chain remained unbroken, no energies and no sympathies on the part of New South Wales shall be wanting to destroy it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. COWPER, in declaring the resolution to be carried, would say that his arrangements were made to go down to Hobart Town, and he rejoiced that he should now be enabled to tell their noble-hearted friends there, that in all sincerity and all truth the hearts of the people of New South Wales were with them, in determining to remove what was properly called in the resolutions this "clinging curse" of the Australasian colonies.

Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS having moved that Mr. Cowper do leave the chair, and that it be taken by Mr. Lamb, proposed, in a highly complimentary speech, that the meeting should acknowledge in three cheers,—as warmly given as if they could be heard in Tasmania—the services of their respected friend Mr. Cowper in the chair that evening, and for his untiring efforts in the cause.

The cheers were given with much enthusiasm, and Mr. Cowper having expressed his gratitude the meeting dispersed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Whalebone, Potatoes, Cheese, Copper, New Books and Stationery; at 12 o'clock, the Library of the late Rev. J. Ham.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Flour and Rice, Quicksilver, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Window Glass, also, damaged Broad Axes, Axle Arms and Boxes, Tin Plates, Nails; at 2 o'clock, Gold Dust.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, 33,258 feet deals; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Scotch Twill Shirts, Scarlet Serge Shirts, Blue Guernseys, Lambs' Wool Vests, Blankets, Counterpanes, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Beavers, Pilot Cloths, Moleskins, Shooting Coats, Paletots, Trousers, Satin Vests, Black Beaver Coats and Trousers, Paris and Felt Hats, also Chintz Prints, Valencia Vests, Hats, and Drab Moleskins, damaged.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the residence of Mr. J. T Digby, Hotspur Cottage, Balmain, near the Waterman's Ferry, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, Patent Salting Machine, Boat, Breaking-in Tackle, Carpenters' Tools, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At Forest Lodge, Glebe, the late residence of A. C. Brown, Esq., at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cabinet Pianoforte, and other Effects.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, Hunter and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock, Arabian Stallion, and other Horses.

MR. A. MOORE.—On the Premises, Crown-street, near William-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

M MORT. At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides.

Mr. C. MARTYN. At the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, Horses.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MAILS.—From Bathurst, 112 oz.; Braidwood, 106 oz.; Total, 218 oz.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.—The following is the list of consignors, and quantities of Gold transmitted to Manila, ex Thomas King, Captain Walker. A. Moses and Son, 220 oz. 8 dwts. 12 grs.; L. and S. Spyer, 212 ozs. Total, 432 ozs. 8 dwts. 12 grains.

THE DRY DOCK.—We understand that it is purposed to convene a meeting of the mercantile community to move the Government to have the dry dock completed with as little delay as possible. Many months cannot elapse before we shall have steamers of 1500 tons arriving from England, and at present there would be no means of repairing them should an accident occur.

WOOL OR GOLD.—The following amusing advertisement appears in a late number of the *Times*: "Every One to his Taste—Wool Growing versus Gold Digging.—Just published, price 2d., or by post in return for three stamps, Hints on Intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand, by Frederick A. Weld, Esq., Trelawny Saunders, Charing-cross, London."

SHOPLIFTING.—Between the hours of three and four on Tuesday afternoon, a man, at present unknown, went to the shop of a pawnbroker named Molloy, and asked to look at some watches and rings. After examining the assortment before him, he went away without making a purchase. Shortly afterwards, and before any other person had been in the shop, Mr. Molloy missed a gentleman's finger ring, of the value of 20s.

THE PEEL DIGGINGS.—The accounts from these diggings continue to vary greatly. On Saturday, a man sold to Messrs. D. and J. Dickson, of Maitland, 5 ounces 17 dwts. of gold, mostly nuggets, obtained by him alone in five working days at the Peel (including a small portion of scale gold from the Hanging Rock), but then he had been at the diggings altogether about three weeks. He said there was plenty of gold there, and he knew of parties of three getting nine ounces a day.—*Maitland Mercury*.

CITY AND LIGHTING RATES.—We beg to remind the citizens that the rates for the half-year ending 30th June next, are now due, and must be paid into the office of the City Treasurer within fourteen days from the service of the notice from the Treasurer demanding payment. We are informed that a considerable amount of rates is in arrear, and we would advise the defaulters to call at the Treasurer's office and pay their rates to save expenses.

AN EXPLORING PARTY MISSING.—A Mr. James Mitchell, a partner of Mr. Henry Nicol's, of Ballandein, near Tenterfield, and a young man named Hedley, whose father resides near Grafton, started from Ballandein on the 5th September, 1851, for the Dawson, in search of a new run. On arriving at Piladah, they were joined by a Mr. Daniel Conner; the party arrived safe at the Dawson, but here an accident occurred, which in all probability was the means of saving Mr. Conner from sharing the fate of his unfortunate companions. On starting from Mr. Farquarson's station, Mr. Conner's mare commenced bucking and threw him, from the effects of which fall he was unable to proceed with his companions. Mitchell and Hedley then started north-west of the Dawson, taking with them a spare horse each, and 4 days rations; from which time up to the present date, they have never been heard of, now nearly seven months. A brother of Mr. Hedley's went as far as the Dawson for the purpose of making enquiry, but could glean nothing more about them, further than that the Native Police had been out for 14 days, but could not find any trace of them. As Mr. Mitchell remarked on leaving, he would not keep watch at night, being under the impression that blacks seldom or ever made attacks at night; there is not the slightest doubt but both have been murdered; as the blacks to the north are proverbial for making attacks at night, when they imagine the party are sleeping.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, Captain Ellis, of the ship Gibson Craig, appeared before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. John Campbell, to answer an information exhibited against him by the Postmaster-General, for a breach of the Post Office Act. The Civil Crown Solicitor conducted the prosecution. The circumstances of the case were these. The Gibson Craig arrived in Port Jackson, on the 30th ultimo; having put in at Port Phillip, *en route* from Liverpool. At Melbourne Captain Ellis gave up, as he thought, the whole of his mail, but three days after his arrival in Sydney, he found that a small bag containing twenty-five letters, had been overlooked; and hence the present proceedings. Mr. Billiard stated that he was not on the part of the Crown, desirous to press for a heavy penalty. That the letters had been mislaid was a most vexatious circumstance; for instance, letters to the consignees of the ship, Messrs. Crawley and Smith were amongst these so mislaid, and considerable inconvenience had, of necessity, arisen by the delay in their delivery. Captain Ellis pleaded guilty, and stated in extenuation, that he had no suitable place on board for the reception of the mail bags, which he, however, had stowed away in the best possible manner, and most unfortunately the small bag had been overlooked. The Bench said, that under the circumstances as stated by the Civil Crown Solicitor, they would not inflict a heavy penalty; nevertheless they could scarcely admit the excuse offered by Captain Ellis, namely, that he had no suitable place for the reception of the mail bags. It was the especial duty of every master to have a suitable place provided or constructed for the safe deposit of the mail bags, the punctual delivery of which was of such material consequence to every class of correspondents. The sentence of the Court was—that Captain Ellis be fined £2 10s. Samuel Landborough and John Allen, two seamen belonging to the above ship, were charged by Mr. Pole, the chief officer, with refusing duty. The former, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour; the latter, who made a long incoherent defence, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, an inquest was held before the Coroner, on view of the body of Helen Kerr, then lying dead in George-street. From the evidence of Alice Morgan, who resided with the deceased, it appears that she was about 36 years of age, and in the enjoyment of good health; she on Tuesday complained of a slight headache, and went to Mr. M'Phee's shop to purchase some salts. When there, she bethought herself that she required some arsenic to destroy the rats, which she obtained and placed in her pocket with the salts. She, on her return, mixed what she thought was the salts, but shortly afterwards began to vomit; she became very ill, and then told witness that she feared she had taken the arsenic instead of the salts; and medical advice was procured; but she died about 6 o'clock on the same evening. Witness stated that she felt convinced that the taking the arsenic was purely from an unhappy mistake. Deceased was a widow, having five children, and carrying on business in George-street; she was perfectly sane, and had had no quarrel with any one; the house in which she lived was much infested with rats. Mr. Duncan M'Phee stated, that on Tuesday morning, the deceased came to his surgery, and purchased a small quantity of arsenic, and two ounces of Epsom salts; she said that the arsenic was for poisoning rats. In the afternoon, he was sent for to see deceased; he found her lying on a sofa, complaining of great pain over the abdomen and lower part of the back; she was pulseless; had convulsive twitchings of the upper extremities; cold of the upper and lower extremities, with clammy perspiration. She told him that she had taken the poison in mistake; he considered the case hopeless, but prescribed a large dose of the sulphate of zinc, in order to cause immediate vomiting. He (Dr. M'Phee) then left for a short time, desiring to secure the assistance of Dr. Anderson, who, however, did not attend. He (Dr. M'Phee,) returned to deceased, and found that, although somewhat relieved of her acute pains, strong convulsions had set in, and she died in a few minutes after his return. He did not use the stomach-pump, but prescribed what he thought more beneficial and immediate. The arsenic, half an ounce, was labelled "Poison." Death doubtlessly had been caused by taking the arsenic; the papers containing the salts and the arsenic, were given separately to deceased. The finding of the Jury was, that deceased had died from taking a quantity of arsenic by mistake.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.—A man named Young has reported to the police that about midday of Tuesday he was robbed of £8 in notes, and some silver money, at a disorderly house in Durand's-alley.

STEALING ON BOARD SHIP.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Duggan, chief officer of the Ann, missed a gold watch from his cabin, which he suspects was stolen therefrom by a man who had been seen on board the vessel, of whom a description has been lodged with the police authorities.

BREACH OF THE POLICE ACT.—John Anderson yesterday appeared on summons, before Dr. Douglass and Mr. Grant, to answer an information filed by Mr. O'Meara, agent for the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, for having driven certain cattle off the Parramatta-road, with a view to evade the payment of toll. It appeared that defendant rented the paddock for the purpose of keeping cattle therein, and the Bench were of opinion, that although by driving the cattle into the paddock he had no occasion to pass through the toll-gate, and that by another gateway he reached Sydney, without going through the gate, yet that there was no evidence to support the allegation that they were driven there for the purpose of evading payment of toll, more especially as it was in evidence that the cattle remained in the paddock for several days. Mr. Nichols took several legal points, on which he submitted that the information should be dismissed; concerning which, however, their Worships offered no opinion, basing their decision on the merits alone. The next case, of a similar nature, was against John Rent. Mr. Rowley (their Worships having ruled in the preceding case that the informer could not be admitted to give evidence, being entitled to a moiety of the penalty) applied for leave to amend the information, by erasing the name of O'Meara, who was the informer on the record, and by whose testimony the charge was to be proved, and substituting the name of one of the Commissioners. Some argument took place on the proposition, after which the information was about to be dismissed, when Mr. Nichols said that his client did not wish to have the case disposed of otherwise than on its merits, and therefore proposed that the other side might be allowed to withdraw the present information on payment of reasonable costs for the day, leaving it open for them to file a fresh information if they thought proper. The proposition was acceded to; their worships assessing the costs at 15s. 6d.—A third case under the same Act was called on, wherein James Horan was defendant. Mr. Rowley said, that on looking at the 15th section of Sir John Jervis' Act (Nichols, page 95), he found it enacted that "every prosecutor of any such information, not having any pecuniary interest in the result of the same, and every complainant in every such complaint as aforesaid, whatever his interest may be in the result of the same, shall be a competent witness to support such information or complaint." Mr. Nichols having replied, their worships took time to consider the point, and adjourned the case until noon to-day.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE. John Thomas Parker yesterday appeared before the bench to answer the complaint of a Mr. Strong, in the employment of Messrs George Russell and Co., engineers, for having refused to obey his (Strong's) lawful commands. It appears that defendant was directed by the complainant to "go driving the engine," which he refused to do; the ground of his objection being that he objected to act any longer as "stoker," on account of his long experience in this branch, and because (as sworn by a witness for the defence) it was not properly the duty of an apprentice to an engineer, but of a common labourer, who might become an efficient stoker after a few weeks' practice. The boy had previously served two years with an engineer, and Mr. Russell admitted that during the six months he (defendant) had been with him, he had not been further instructed in the trade of engineer and boiler maker. Mr. W. Roberts contended that as the colonial Act relating to apprentices extended to and embraced only complaints in writing preferred on oath by the *master*, while this information had been sworn to and exhibited in the name of an employee of the master, the justices had no jurisdiction; as well as for the additional reasons that the indenture relied upon, being an instrument under seal, and made between and executed by "George Russell and Co." and the apprentice, was void for uncertainty; at all events, it was clearly not sufficiently executed and delivered to bind absent parties, and that an indenture so executed must for such reasons be excluded as evidence from the consideration of the bench. The masters, not only on the face of the document were unknown, but the court were also ignorant of and unacquainted with the name of the "Co." and consequently of the masters, some of whom might be sleeping partners or even absent from the colony. It was necessary therefore that Mr. George Russell should have proved some delegation of authority to execute a deed under seal so as to establish the mutuality necessary in all contracts to give them validity. Under these circumstances, he submitted the bench should dismiss the complaint. Their worships (Alderman Egan and Dr. Douglass) remarked that it was quite clear from the evidence that the boy had not been properly instructed. The course they intended to adopt was, to send the boy back to Mr. Russell, with an instruction that he was bound to obey Mr. Russell's orders; and to intimate to Mr. Russell their opinion that the boy had not received fair play at his hands by withholding instructions in the more advanced branches of the profession. Their worships also intimated to Mr. Russell their concurrence in Mr. Roberts' statement, that masters had no right whatever to mulct their apprentices of any portion of their stipulated wages by way of penalty for misconduct or lost time; in every such case masters had their remedy against apprentices by bringing them before the magistrate, and no other. The case was then dismissed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE ACT.—STUBBS v. W. B. ALLEN. This was an information filed by the Inspector of Nuisances against Mr. W. B. Allen, of Sussex-street, candle-maker, for a breach of the 7th section of the Act 15 Vict., No. 42, for the regulation of slaughter-houses, &c., by having on the 15th March last newly established, in a building in or near Dickson-street, in the city of Sydney, the business of a tallow melter, whereby he became liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 with a further penalty of 40s. for each and every day the business shall have been carried on. The prosecution extended over several days, and was conducted by Mr. Martin, and in his absence by Mr. Grant; the defence by Mr. Little and Mr. Johnson. It was proved—indeed it was not denied that the trade of candle-making was carried on by defendant on the premises alluded to; in order to which it was necessary that the tallow should be melted. For the defence, Mr. Johnson contended that the Legislature never intended to prohibit the trade of candle-making, or it would have been expressly so stated; that a tallow-melter was one who purchased up rough fat, and portions of animals from butchers and others for the purpose of extracting the tallow therefrom by melting, which was then packed in casks and by him sold to candle-makers. Mr Johnson called as a witness Mr. J. R. Wilshire, whose evidence supported this view of the case. Their Worships (Mr. Dowling and Mr. Darvall) deferred judgment until this morning.

SALE OF BOOKS, &c.—We are requested by Mr. G. A. Lloyd to remind the book trade and private purchasers, that he will sell by auction, at the City Mart, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, an invoice of new books and stationery; also, the library of the late Rev. John Ham, and a variety of second hand popular works.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR HARBOUR DEFENCES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the petition to the Home government, published in one of your last week's papers, under the above head, it is, I think, rather unwisely stated, that our magnificent harbour is a bar-harbour, and is unnavigable to any vessel larger than a *frigate*, and also that the only ship of the line which ever entered Port Jackson touched on the bar in coming in. Now even were these assertions correct, which I for one am inclined to doubt, the publishing of them to the world at large, is, I consider, anything but judicious. It is crying stinking fish with a vengeance. Now the so-called bar has not less than 3½ fathoms over it, at dead low water, in the shallowest part of either the eastern or western channels, *in the fair way*, and as the rise of the tide is from 5 to 8 feet, this would give a depth of 26 to 29 feet at high water, on which draft many of the new 74s and even some of the 120s could come in with safety. A three-decker judiciously placed in our harbour, would, as a floating battery, be far more serviceable than all our sandstone abortions misnamed *forts*, or than any such casemated failure as poor mutilated Pinchgut or Bradley's Head. To make doubly sure of getting such a ship in it would be as well to tranship her lower deck guns before she left England into a smaller vessel, and re-ship them when at her moorings in Port Jackson.

A line of battle ship, with a couple of smart frigates and a war steamer, would be quite enough for the present. The very unsettled state of Europe should incline us to keep a bright look out to windward, for it will be too late to think of our defences when the signal of an enemy's fleet is flying at Port Phillip. Neither would a bombshell dropping on our breakfast table, nor a Congreve rocket tickling our legs under our office table, be at all the sort of messengers we should like to receive of the outbreak of war at home.

I remain, your obedient servant,

OAKUM.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

STEALING IN A DWELLING.

Francis Norman pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing seven watches and one brooch, in the dwelling house of one Richard Lamb, and the property of the latter. He presented a long written statement, the effect of which was that he had been in a highly respectable situation, but reduced by a series of misfortunes and losses to indigence; and that he had a wife and family in the colony of Victoria, for whose sake, as well as for the purpose of giving him a chance of redeeming his character, he besought the mercy of the court.

His HONOR said that although it was lamentable to find that persons having families dependant upon them should thus disgrace themselves, still this plea could have no weight given to it, for was this done, a complete immunity would, in effect, be given to criminals in this position. The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for ten years, with an intimation that it would be recommended to the Governor General to commute this punishment to five years labour on the roads. The sentence of transportation was passed in this case in lieu of the ordinary substituted sentence of labour on the roads, because a doubt existed as to whether the local statute applied to persons pleading guilty.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT, &c.

Michael Kenny was indicted for having, on the 9th March last, fired at and wounded one John Warrington, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL conducted the case for the crown: the prisoner was defended by Mr. Purefoy, attorney Mr. O'Reilly.

Prisoner and Warrington both lived at Cornwallis, near Windsor. According to Warrington's statement, a quarrel arose between them on the day named in the information, in consequence of prisoner having attempted to drive away towards his own house some geese, in charge of a boy. Prisoner struck Warrington on the head with a stick, and the latter closing in, a struggle ensued. After its termination prisoner ran into his own house, brought out a gun loaded with duck shot, and fired in Warrington's face, at a distance only of two or three rods, but inflicting very little injury. Witness merely told the prisoner that he had "done a very wrong thing," when the latter seized a pitch fork, charged at him, and wounded him slightly on the knee.

Warrington admitted that there had been some previous disagreement between himself and prisoner, but denied that he had given prisoner any provocation until the latter struck him. He admitted that he had subsequently got prisoner down, but denied that he had ill used the prisoner then, or that he had previously threatened him. The evidence of Warrington was confirmed by that of an intelligent lad named Hutchinson, his servant, the boy who was in charge of the geese, as before mentioned. The chief constable of Windsor also proved that the prisoner, when apprehended, did not deny having discharged the gun, but alleged that Warrington had taken a stick to him, and had otherwise assaulted him.

The case for the Crown being closed, a question arose as to whether or not there had been an actual division of the skin so as to constitute a wounding in the strict and legal sense of the term. One shot, it appeared, had lodged in the prosecutors nose which had been removed by a needle. The mark, a scar, was, at the suggestion of His Honor, examined by two medical men who happened to be in court, Messrs. Little and Duigan, and who stated from this examination that the skin must in their opinion have been divided. Mr. Purefoy objected to the taking of this evidence and his Honor took a note of the objection.

Mr. PUREFOY then proceeded to address the jury, dwelling upon the improbability of any person thus at once shooting at another without provocation, and alleging that so far from this having been the case the gun had been fired accidentally, when the prisoner was struggling against the violence of Warrington. In support of this he called two witnesses a man and a woman, who swore that Warrington had first abused and then violently assaulted the prisoner, who ran into his house and fetched the gun to defend himself, threating to shoot Warrington if he did not go away. Upon this a struggle ensued, during which the gun went off. Two witnesses were also called from whom the prisoner received an excellent character.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended, in reply that if the gun had gone off in the manner the witnesses for the defence had described, it would have been impossible for a mere straggling shot to strike Warrington lightly as had really been the case. Fired thus at close quarters the whole charge would either have lodged itself in the face or body of Warrington, or would have passed free of him altogether.

His HONOR briefly summed up, and the jury, after retiring for about an hour and a quarter, found a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged.

STEALING IN A DWELLING.

Edward Watson was indicted for having, on the 2nd of March last, stolen ten sovereigns, a quantity of silver coin, and a doubloon, the property of one William Howell, and in the dwelling house of the latter.

At three o'clock in the morning of the day named in the information, Constable Teaster saw a light in Mr. Howell's public house, facing the Water Police Office. Believing that Mr. Howell was in bed, Teaster and another constable who was on duty with him, determined upon examining into the circumstance. The result was that prisoner was apprehended while leaving the premises by the back. His account was that he had permission to go in and out when he pleased; and on arousing Mr. Howell, it appeared that prisoner, who had been formerly employed by Mr. H., as a cook, had been taken on the previous day, upon his promises of amendment. No permission, however, had been given to him to go into the bar, where the light was first seen; and it appeared upon examination that entrance had been forced into this part of the premises by breaking open the door of communication. It was subsequently discovered that a quantity of money had been taken, and some small packets of silver and the doubloon were found in the yard, close to the spot where the prisoner had stood for a short time after his capture by the police. It was raining at the time and the parcels were slightly wetted as if they had just been dropped, no sovereigns were found and Mr. Howell was not positive that he had lost any. The silver, however, which was found, amounted to between eleven and twelve pounds besides the doubloon. There were two men in the back-room and one in the bar parlour, but they were all fast a-sleep, at the time, and these men could not have made their way into the bar without also traversing a long passage; prisoner had a pair of light slippers on and his boots were outside the door.

The prisoner handed in a written statement denying his guilt, and alleging that the robbery was equally likely to have been committed by one of the other men before mentioned.

The jury after having retired for about three-quarters of an hour found a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to six years' labour on the roads.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The *Limerick Reporter* notices an extraordinary feature in the history of emigration. It appears that while thousands are leaving their native shores for the land of the West, there are vast numbers returning to Ireland; and it is added that scarcely a ship leaves New York that does not bring 80 or 100 persons homewards. The climate and habits of the people at the other side of the Atlantic are not, it seems, altogether agreeable to some of our countrymen. The *Clare Journal*, on the other hand, says:—"The tide of emigration is increasing fast every day in this neighbourhood. There are about twelve families leaving the small parish of Kilfenora next month, consisting of about sixty in number.

BIRTH.

At Balmain, April 6th, 1852, Mrs. John Watkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By special license, at the Scots Church, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Captain John Edwin Jones, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Mark Hillas, of Parramatta.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Books, linen, clothing, cabin furniture, dressing cases, desks, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY,

Kent-street, near the Hunter River Wharf.

N.B.—A note, addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 7785

WANTED to Rent immediately, a neat Cottage, or small House, containing about four or five rooms, in a respectable and retired part of the city or suburbs—Fort-street or Woolloomooloo is preferred. Apply to WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street. 8447

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Wanted, in Sydney or its immediate vicinity, by two gentlemen, two Bedrooms and Sittingroom, unfurnished. Address, stating terms, to S. J., *Herald* Office. 8416

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Furnished Apartments in a private family, without board or attendance. Address by letter, Q. G. B., *Herald* Office. 8385

APARTMENTS, with board, required by a lady and gentlemen for a few weeks. Apply, stating terms, to Y. Z., *Herald* Office. 8410

TO NEEDLEWOMEN.—Constant employment, with good wages, at ROSSITER AND LAZARUS' 5295

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, for the town of Bathurst, a steady respectable hand to cut and make up. Apply from nine to ten A.M., This Morning, to Messrs. ARTHUR and ATKINSON, Pitt-street. 8436

DRAPERY.—An Assistant and a Junior hand are required. T. COOKE AND SON, 244, George-street South. 8457

WANTED, a steady Journeyman Baker. Apply to GEORGE MUDIE, Windmill-street. 8343

WANTED, by the undersigned, a young man that can drive a horse, and take out, and collect orders, and to make himself generally useful in a batcher's establishment. He must be able to write plain, and be of sober and industrious habits. One of this description will be treated liberally. Also, a man to salt meat, and to make himself generally useful.

WILLIAM SAMUELL,
8376 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Butcher, for a Boiling-down establishment in the interior; also, a young man as Clerk, &c. Apply immediately at the office of A. B. SPARK, King-street, Commercial Wharf. 8405

WANTED, at the Sydney Marine Assurance Office, an Office Boy of 12 or 14 years of age. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Lyons-buildings, 567, George-street. 8379

SERVANTS WANTED.—Man and wife as general servants, at Hampton Ville, Balmain. Apply to C. N. HUNT, Upholsterer, Jamison-street. 8390

TWO SERVANTS WANTED, Male and Female, as general house servants. If single, would be preferred. To competent persons liberal wages will be given. Apply to C. M. PENNY, 558, George-street. 8430

WANTED immediately, a Cook and a Housemaid. To good servants of respectability, liberal wages will be given. Apply at Lavine's Cottage, near the landing-place of the steamer, Balmain. 8388

WANTED, a single woman, as Cook. Apply at the office of A. B. SPARK, King-street, Commercial Wharf, on Thursday and Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. 8404

COOK.—Wanted by Mrs. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street, a Female Cook. 8412

WANTED, a female, as general House Servant, in a small family. Character unexceptionable. Apply to Mrs. L. LIPMAN, 58, Phillip-street, between the hours of nine and one A.M. 8414

WANTED, a Housemaid, who can wait at table. Apply to Mrs. W. R. SCOTT, Lower Fort-street. 8377

WANTED, a woman as general house-servant. Apply to Mrs. G. EVANS, Hutchinson-street, Surry-hills. 8409

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney. 8380

GOVERNESS.—An English Lady who has visited the Continent, and been accustomed to teaching, with great success to pupils committed to her charge, having part of her time disengaged, wishes to meet with a family that would require her services. A. B., Kern and Mader, Hunter-street. 8370

A LADY engaged in tuition having two hours every day (and the whole of Saturday) disengaged, is anxious to employ her spare time. She teaches any branch of English education, drawing, painting in water colours, fancy work, &c. Ladies' writing altered and improved to the present mode in a few lessons. Address A. Z., *Herald* Office. 8386

THE Advertiser, lately arrived in the colony, wishes to obtain a situation in a Grocery Store as manager, or superintendent, where twenty years' experience in a first-rate London establishment may be of service. Address C., Messrs. Ford, stationers, George-street, to whom reference can at any time be made. 8443

TO MERCHANTS and DRAPERS. Wanted by a respectable man, a situation as manager or assistant in a general store, who is well accustomed to the business. The advertiser is at present in a drapery establishment, but prefers the country to Sydney. Address by letter to A. B., care of Mr. J. Leavy, Currency Lass, George-street, Sydney. 8424

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at Mr. Stewart's Yard, Woolpack Inn, Brickfield Hill.

100 Dozen of Apples, in good order, in lots to suit purchasers.

No reserve. 8454

MR. THOMAS HURLEY has received instructions from the proprietor (who is leaving the colony) to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, in Parramatta-street, opposite the Kent Brewery,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of a general dealer, consisting of drapery, groceries, glass, and earthenware; also household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chiffonier, sofas, chests drawers, tables, chairs, kitchen and cooking utensils, &c.

After which, he is instructed to offer for sale five allotments of land as follows:—

No 1.—An allotment at Cook's River Road, village of Tempe, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland.

No. 2.—An allotment or farm at Campbell's Hill, parish of Liberty Plains, county of Cumberland.

No. 3.—An allotment in the township of Hastings, county Macquarie.

Nos. 4 and 5.—Two allotments in the township of Fitz Roy South, in the county St. Vincent.

Further particulars from the auctioneer, who holds the deeds.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

Terms, cash. 8455

WOOL, WHALEBONE, POTATOES, CHEESE, COPPER.

Just landed, ex Moa.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 11 o'clock (before commencing the sale of New Books and Library of late Rev. John Ham),

13 bundles whalebone, 742 pounds
2 bales wool
1 bag wool
24 cheeses, 2¼ cwt.
2 tons New Zealand potatoes
2 casks old copper
1 case old copper.

Terms at sale. 8428

COLONIAL CHEESES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the Stores, at the rear of the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, (Thursday), before commencing the Sale of Books, at 11 o'clock,

About 100 prime Colonial Cheeses.

Terms, cash. 8427

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Just Landed. For sale without any reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Four Cases New Books, comprising—

Gems of Art, Fletcher's Devotions, Jones' Battle of Waterloo, Chalmers' Life (just out), Southey's Doctor, Chambers' Papers for the People, Selkirk's Ceylon, Irving's Works, College Atlas, Dibdin's Sunday Library, Rollin's History, Belzoni's Travels, Cowper's Poems, Milton, Scott, Crabbe, Coleridge, Goldsmith, Swiss, Robinson Crusoe, Reginald Hastings, Markland, Dalton's Legatee, Armourer's Daughter, Life of Sadleir, Life of Isaac Milner, King's Republic, Auber's India, Castlereagh's Damascus, Holly Wreaths, Light of Friendship, Natural History, Literary World, with numerous other works.

Two cases Bibles and Prayer Books, &c.

One case Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Note Paper, Envelopes, Engravings, and other Stationery.

Terms at sale. 7465

The Library of Valuable Theological and other Works, the Property of the Late Reverend John Ham

FOR SALE THIS DAY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

The Library of the late Rev. John Ham, comprising many valuable Devotional, Literary, Historical, and other Standard Works, amongst which may be named,

Dick's Philosophy of Religion, ditto Philosophy of Future State, 2 vols.
"Hexapla in Danielum"
Owen's Discourses
Cambridge Concordance
The Spirit and the Church, and the Extent of the Atonement, by Jenkins
Evidences of Christianity and Gerrard's ditto
Harris' Great Teacher and Union
Milton, Watts on the Mind, Romanism and Dissent, and T. M. Haswell
Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, Nicholl's Help
Paley's Natural Theology, Blahey's Lives of Primitive Fathers
Drew on the Resurrection, Lectures on Future Punishment
Christian's Sure Guide, Dymond's Essays on Morality
The Jewish Nation, and Biblical Legends
Barclay's Dictionary
Blair's Sermons
Watts on Logic, Paley's Horæ Paulinæ
Stuart on the Old Testament Canon, Barr's Student's Assistant
Christian's Library, Young Christian's ditto, and Horne on the Psalms
Browning's Convict Ship
Dwight's Theology
Sacred Classics
Robert Hall's Works
Keach's Key to Scripture Metaphors
Klopstock's Messiah
Buxten's Slave Trade and Kennedy
Carpenter's Biblical Companion
Topographical Dictionary of England, maps
Modern Encyclopædia, half-bound calf, 10 vols.
Life of Reuchlin, Lectures on the Philippians
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols.
Collyer's Lectures on the Prophecies and Scripture Parables
Luther on the Galatians
Jewish Antiquities and Eastern Mirror
Smith on the Prophecies, Foster's Sermons
M'Lean's Apostolic Commission, the Golden Century, Address to Dissenters, Scott's Essays
Biblical Extracts
Calvin's Institutes, Prayer Book, Altar Service, and three others
Matthew Henry's Commentary, half-bound, Russia, 6 vols.
Jones' Biographical Dictionary, 1 vol.
Attraction of the Cross, William's Scripture Preacher, 2 vols.
Lectures on Revivals, M'Ewen on the Types, Paley's Evidences, and Butler's Analogy, 4 vols.
Robinson's Scripture Characters
Bunyan's Resurrection and Eternal Judgment, Grace Abounding, Sighs from Hell, Unsearchable Riches, Sir W. Scott on Demonology and Witchcraft, Self-Improvement, Gospel Lever, Philosophy of Salvation
Howe's Blessedness of the Righteous, Sherlock on Death, Texts of Scripture
Tomlin's Introduction, Stewart's Man's Introduction
Paley's Evidences, Home Infidelity, Owen on Prayer, and Spencer's Sermons
Beauties of Bishop Horne, Haller on Christian Religion, James' Sketches
Dewer on the Designs of Christianity, Drew on Existence of God
Tracts, Brown's Metaphors, Key of Revelation
Sourin's Sermons, Wesley's ditto, Ryland's Contemplations
Conversations on Chronology and History, and Roman Characters
Key to Heaven, History of Noah, Nature and Prospect of the Adamite Race
Annotations of the Gospel
Barnes on Job
Williams on Divine Sovereignty, and Grotius on Truth, 2 vols.
Beansobre's Introduction to New Testament, Unwich on 2nd Advent
Divine Origin and Authority of Holy Scriptures, by Carlisle
Locke on the Understanding
Hervey's Theoron and Aspasia
Woman in 19th Century, Geneviève, Tales of the Colonies, and Difficulties of a Young Clergyman
Alleine's Alarm, Decapolis, Bolton's Four Last Things, Quaiff's Memento
Abbadie on the Divinity of Christ, Charnock on Christ's Death, Anxious Enquirer, and Bible
Locke and Bacon, Cow Doctor, Beauties of Shakspeare, Law's Christian Perfection
Walker's Practical Sermons, Fenelon on the Existence of God, Fullerton's Lectures
Parley's Rudiments of Chemistry, Gods and Goddesses
Abbott's Young Christian, Wilberforce's View of Christianity, Internal Evidence of Christianity
Modern Geography, 10 vols.
Macardy's Evidences of Christianity, Hall's Sermons, Lectures on the Acts
Tales of Travel, and De 'Lolme on the Constitution
Two copies of Ham's Route to Ballarat and Mount Alexander, lot of Pamphlets, &c.
Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 10 vols.
Gorton's Topographical Dictionary, 3 vols.
Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Greece
Lectures on Zoonomia and Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Dictionnaire de Boiste, Œuvres de Delavigne, and L'Amerique du Nord
Works of W. Hay, and Farmer's Dictionary

Also, in various lots, about 150 volumes second-hand Works, the property of a gentleman deceased. 8430

CATALOGUES of the NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Also—

The LIBRARY of the late Rev. JOHN HAM, are now ready for delivery, and the Books open for inspection after 9 o'clock This Morning.

The Sale will commence with the New Books, precisely at 11 o'clock.

The Library of the late Rev. John Ham, say at 12 o'clock for half-past.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer.

City Mart, 474, George-street,
April 8. 8429

TOWNSEND'S HATS.

Now landing, ex Chieftain, from London.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of Thomas Townsend's superfine fashionable black Paris hats, cork bodies, of the very best description, and with all the latest improvements.

Terms at sale. 8420

BATTY AND CO.

A small Invoice of Oilman's Stores, from this favourite London House, just landed.

To the Grocery Trade and other buyers.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A small invoice of Oilman's Stores, from the House of Batty and Co., and of the best description, comprising—

Fruits	Pimento
Vinegar	Jamaica ginger
Sauces	Tapioca
Salad oil	Carbonate soda
Saltpetre	&c., &c.

Also,

3 Bales No. 6, 3 and 4 ply, best cotton wick.

Terms at sale. 8432

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

A large assortment of the above exceedingly valuable and useful articles now landing, direct from the patentee, in every variety, and for the use of Bankers, Solicitors, Public Companies, Merchants, Bullion Offices, Gold Buyers, and Storekeepers at the Mines.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An assortment of MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES, with all the latest improvements, and especially deserving the attention of parties requiring security for every article of value.

Will be on view two days prior to the sale.

Terms at sale. 8430

SATURDAY, April 10.
OFFICE FURNITURE,
LAW LIBRARY.

To Solicitors and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 210, Elizabeth-street, near Wentworth-place, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

1 Office table, with two drawers and locks
1 Ditto, with four ditto
1 ditto press, six partitions and doors, complete
1 ditto sliding press
Office chairs, stools, inkstand, &c.
Cupboard, with book-case, top, and curtains

LAW LIBRARY.

Russell on Crime, 2 vols.
Sugden on Estates, 2 vols.
Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, 2 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Crabb's Conveyancer's Assistant, 2 vols.
Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Watson on Awards, 1 vol.
Paley on Convictions, 1 vol.
Law Library, 1 vol.
Pratt's Digest, 1 vol.
Callaghan's Acts, N.S.W., interleaved, 2 vols.
Dickenson's Quarter Sessions, 1 vol.
Lees' Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Tomlin's Law Dictionary, 1 vol.
Chitty's Forms, 1 vol.
Byles on Bills, 1 vol.
Carrington's Criminal Law, 1 vol.
Roscoe's Digest of Evidence, Nisi Prius, 1 vol.
Archbold's Practice
Browne on Actions, 1 vol.
Mansel on Demurrer, 1 vol.
Morgan on Assurances, 1 vol.
Ansell on Friendly Societies, 1 vol.
Supreme Court Rules, 1 vol.
Burton's Insolvent Act, 1 vol.
Hermell's Forms, 1 vol.
Law of Lien, 1 vol.
New Law Forms
Bird's Settlement

And various other Law Books.

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, 1 vol.
Niebuhr's History of Rome, 1 vol.
Staunton's Chess Companion, 1 vol.

☞ The auctioneers request the attention of the Legal profession, and others, to the above sale of valuable Law Books, &c.

Terms, cash. 8328

TUESDAY, April 13.
DAMAGED EWBANK'S PATENT NAILS.

On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Ex New Liverpool, White, master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

22 iron kegs Ewbank's patent nails, slightly damaged
45 ditto ditto, much damaged.

Terms, cash. 8442

ARABIAN STALLION.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V.S., is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at his Veterinary Repository, Hunter-street and Castlereagh-street,

A splendid Arabian Stallion, bay with black points, of the very highest caste. He was selected in Calcutta by a gentleman much interested in stock of this colony, and sent here per Duchess of Northumberland for public competition, more with a view to improve the stock here than for any pecuniary advantage of his own.

After which,

About thirty good horses for various purposes. 8448

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, Patent Salting Machine, Boat, Breaking-in Tackle, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman returning to England.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been favoured with instructions by J. T. Digby, Esq., of Hotspur Cottage, Balmain, (near the Waterman's ferry), to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Household Furniture, consisting of—Horsehair sofa, bookcase, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bedstead, horsehair mattresses, pier glasses, toilet glasses, sofas, cane and cedar bottom chairs, wash-table, pictures, a guitar, a Turkish hookah, ornaments, Brussels carpets, sofa, Anson's patent salting machine, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Also,

A boat, oars, sail, carpenters' tools, lady's saddle, gentlemen's ditto, pistols, superior Damask twisted gun and case—and a superior lot of Books, consisting of—

Sir Walter Scott's Works, 5 vols.
Mysteries of Paris, Wandering Jew, Moore's Life of Sheridan
Cooper's Works, 26 vols., Bostock's System of Physiology
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, 4 volumes of Punch
Illustrated News, Arabian Nights, Histories of Greece, Rome, &c.
Man About Town, How to Buy a Horse, and numerous other books.

Terms, cash.—No reserve. 8425

FLOUR AND RICE.

To Shippers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,

200 bags fine Flour
100 ditto Rice

Terms at sale. 8358

QUICKSILVER.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8th, 1852, at 11 o'clock,

333lbs. Quicksilver.

Terms at sale. 8220

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR.

To Grocers, Shippers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,

10 tons loaf sugar
10 ditto crushed ditto

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 8221

WINDOW GLASS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,

100 Boxes Window Glass, viz.—

48	boxes,	13 x 11
17	,,	12 x 10
8	,,	14 x 10
28	,,	14 x 12
3	,,	13 x 19
6	,,	11 x 11

Terms at sale. 8223

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Unicorn, Hunter, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Cask, WC in triangle S by side, 820.

5½ dozen Lyndon's C.S. broad axes, much damaged ... } Total weight
6½ dozen ditto ditto, slightly damaged ... } 4 2 0

Cask, 667 a.

3 pair axle arms and boxes, each 2¼, 2¾, 3, 3¼ inch, slightly damaged
1 box tin plates, IXX, much damaged
397 1 keg, 1 cwt. 5lbs., BB horse nails, much damaged
409 1 keg, ,, 7lbs., ditto
417 1 keg, ,, 5lbs., Derby horse nails, W
420 421 2 kegs, ,, 6lbs., ditto
431 1 keg, ,, 8 lbs., ditto

Slightly damaged.

1 keg, ,, 5½ lbs., 1¼ inch double shingle nails
243 254 2 kegs, ,, 10 lbs., 2 inch batten nails
§ § 2 kegs, ,, 24 lbs., 3 inch nails
361 1 keg, ,, 8 lbs., 2 inch hurdle nails

Slightly damaged.

363 1 keg, ,, 12 lbs., 2½ inch hurdle nails
394 1 keg, ,, 12 lbs., 2¼ inch flooring brads

Much damaged.

381 1 keg, ,, 12 lbs., 2¼ inch flooring brads
367 1 keg, ,, 10 lbs., 2 inch ditto

Slightly damaged.

Per Thomas King—

113 kegs Ewbank's patent nails

Terms at sale. 8222

In consequence of Friday next being GOOD FRIDAY, the sale of AUSTRALIAN GOLD will take place THIS DAY, Thursday, at two o'clock,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th April, at two o'clock precisely,

735 Ounces Gold Dust.

The Gold will be ready for delivery immediately after sale, at half-past two o'cloc.

HORSES.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

30 Head of useful Horses, comprising one pair of bay carriage horses, 16 hands high

One pair of carriage horses, fit for light town work

And a very handsome town mare, 14 hands high, and equal to 14 stone, with 25 others.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 10th April, at 10 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. A. Fletcher, tin-plate worker, Parramatta-street, opposite Mr. Powell's, without reserve,

A quantity of old building materials, consisting of weather and flooring boards, doors and window sashes, glass cases, and about 4000 or 5000 bricks, and other sundries.

The whole to be cleared away immediately.

Terms, cash. 8444

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET PIANOFORTE, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Forest Lodge, Glebe, the late residence of A. C. Brown, Esq., THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8th, at eleven o'clock,

Sundry Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—

Telescope dining table, hair-seated sofa, sideboard, loo table
Cane seated chairs, hall table, chiffonier
Trafalgar chairs, damask seats; card tables
Handsome large chimney glass
Superior toned Cabinet Pianoforte, by Cadby, 6¾ octaves, &c.
Tapestry, carpet, fenders and fire-irons
Paintings, engravings, glass and China
Iron bedsteads, sofas, chest drawers
Wardrobe, washstands, and furniture
Toilet tables and glasses, towel horses
Kitchen utensils and furniture
Garden implements, wheelbarrow, and various other effects.

Terms, cash. 8458

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BOOKS, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the representatives of the late R. K. Sconce, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, Elizabeth-street North, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock,

All the Household Furniture and other Effects, consisting of—

Dining, loo, and sofa tables
Marble-top pier table
Hair-stuffed and chintz-covered chairs, and easy chair
Office table, with book-shelves, &c.
Sideboard, chiffonier, couch, bookcase
Mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Rolfe
Damask window hangings, chimney glass
Music-stand, engravings, carpet and rug
Various popular and standard Works
Iron bedsteads, mattrasses, palliasses, &c.
Wardrobe, Chests Drawers, washstands, and furniture
Superior shower bath, bidet, child's cot
Kitchen utensils, and sundry other effects

Terms at sale. 8459

VALUABLE ALLOTMENT IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GOULBURN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock,

A highly valuable corner allotment, in the Township of Goulburn, consisting of 2 roods, situate at the corner of Bourke and Verner streets, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 2.

An allotment, 2 roods, in Bourke-street, in the Township of Goulburn, being lot 1 of section 9.

An allotment, 1 rood 24 perches, in Verner-street, in the township of Goulburn, being allotment 6 of section 9.

The plan showing the exact position of these desirable allotments may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms 25 per cent. cash, and the residue by promissory notes at 6 months. 8460

33,258 FEET DEALS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 8th April, at 10 o'clock,

2336 DEALS, viz.—

1—9 inch	x	3	24 feet	24 feet
25—9	,,	3	23	575
52—9	,,	3	22	1,144
9 9	,,	3	21	189
15 9	,,	3	20	300
10—9	,,	3	19	190
13—9	,,	3	18	234
14—9	,,	3	17	238
9—9	,,	3	16	144
8—9	,,	3	15	120
420—9	,,	3	13	5,460
600—7	,,	3	14	8,400
1160—9	,,	3	14	16,240

2336 Deals, measuring in all........ 33,258 feet.

Terms at sale. 8169

Scotch Twill Shirts, Scarlet Serge Shirts, Blue Guernseys, Lambs' wool Vests, Blankets, and Counterpanes.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned goods, without reserve—

2 bales stout Scotch twill shirts
1 ditto fancy regatta ditto
1 ditto scarlet serge ditto
2 ditto blue Guernsey ditto
1 ditto lambs-wool vests
1 ditto ditto pants
2 ditto 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 super Whitney blankets
2 ditto coloured counterpanes
1 ditto white ditto
1 ditto double-backed blue serge shirts
1 ditto youths' ditto
1 ditto boys' and youths' regattas
1 ditto sou'westers
1 ditto heavy drawers
1 case superfine felt hats

Terms at sale. 8243

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 8th April, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned Goods, without any reserve,

6 cases fancy doeskins
2 ditto black ditto
1 ditto ditto cassimeres
4 ditto superfine broadcloths
2 ditto ditto beavers
4 ditto pilot cloths
4 ditto stout drab moleskins
1 ditto stout white ditto
1 ditto stout white cord
2 ditto fancy doeskin shooting coats
2 ditto superfine black paletots
2 ditto ditto black and fancy doe trousers
1 ditto fancy satin vests
1 ditto black beaver coats
1 ditto ditto trousers

The above parcel will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms at sale. 3245

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8, at 11 o'clock. The undermentioned goods—damaged by sea water.

PF&G.

§59§ 20 pieces 5-4 dark chintz prints
11 dozen 8-12 Valencia vests
3 ditto 6-12 hats
8 pieces drab moleskin, much damaged

Terms, cash. 8349

PARIS AND FELT HATS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 8th April, at 11 o'clock,

4 cases Paris hats
2 ditto superfine felt ditto.

Terms at sale. 8244

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

Positive Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE has received instructions from the proprietor, who is about leaving the Colony, to sell, on the premises, Crown-street, near William-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Woolloomooloo, THIS MORNING, at eleven o'clock,

The whole of the Household Furniture, viz.: sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, toilet and other glasses, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, washstands and sets, ornaments, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Also,

One good horse, cart, and harness, lately returned from the diggings, with tilt, &c.

With a great variety of other sundry goods.

Terms, cash. 8441

PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, April 10, at eleven o'clock,

A pair of dark bay Carriage Horses, 4 and 5 years old, over 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, sound, and free from vice.

They are expected to arrive from Wollongong this day. 8438

MOUNT DROMEDARY HORSES.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,

6 well-bred powerful Horses, from 4 to 6 years old, now *en route* from Mount Dromedary.

☞ These horses are got by one of the Australian Agricultural Company's imported stallions, out of well selected mares, and previous drafts from the same stud have always commanded the best price in Sydney. The horses in every instance being found free from the slightest vice, and capital walkers in harness. 8439

DRAUGHT STALLION, THREE MARES, AND ONE COLT.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,

Herod, a very powerful Entire, sixteen hands high, thoroughly broken to harness, sire, imported ST. GEORGE; dam, a pure Cleveland Mare.

3 Powerful Young Mares, well broken to saddle, and one to harness, and 1 very promising Bay Colt.

☞ These Horses have just arrived from the Clarence, are in good condition, thoroughly quiet, and well suited for town use. The Colt and three Mares are of the get of Herod, and prove at once the value of such a horse to stud-masters.

They are now on view. 8440

500 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE.

Deliverable anywhere on the River Hunter.

THEY consist of Milkers, Heifers, Bullocks, and Steers, are exceedingly quiet and well-bred, and a large number of the bullocks fat.

They can be seen on application to Mr. Charles Blaxland, Merriwa, and particulars had on application to him, or to the undersigned.

8149 THOS. S. MORT.

PARRAMATTA.

TO TALLOW CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions from Mr. James Brown, Candle Manufacturer, who is retiring from business, to dispose of, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 11 o'clock A.M.,

Sundry iron and copper boilers; a large stock of patent candle moulds, lately imported; various balances, dip boxes, rods, and other apparatus of the trade. Also, a thorough good draft dorse, harness, and two carts (one with a tilt), and numerous other lots of chattel property.

Mr. Staff would be happy to treat with purchases for two or three acres of Building Land at the Newlands, situate near the residences of Captain King, Mr. J. N. Beit, and others. 8383

Weekly Produce Sale.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 8, at eleven o'clock,

346 Bales Wool
3147 Sheepskins
179 Hides
398 Casks Tallow
1500 Horns.

Terms, cash. 8348



THE FINE FAST-SAILING BARQUE CRISHNA,

Two hundred and seventy-two tons per register, by order of Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., Attorneys and Agents for the Vendor.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 13th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The Fine Barque CRISHNA, 271 tons register, built at the Isle of Man in 1843.

This vessel is particularly worthy the inspection of the *marine*, combining with a handsome appearance, the requisite of a good *carrier*, and the indispensable quality, that of a fast sailer, having accomplished the voyage from California to this port in 42 sailing days—only 45 days on the trip.

Proving her fast-sailing qualities. She is admirably adapted for a packet vessel betwixt this and Port Phillip—her comely appearance and fast-sailing would ensure her a preference in the trade, which, taking into consideration her excellent accommodation, points her out as an eligible vessel for that particular trade, or even to any part of the world.

The Crishna is lying off the Flour Company's Wharf, where she may be inspected. She is abundantly found in sails, rigging, standing and running gear, &c., inventories of which, and stores (which are very extensive), may be seen, with terms, on application at the Rooms. 8422

LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
CLYDESDALE ESTATE.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock,

The Lease for a term of years of that well-known ESTATE called "CLYDESDALE," situate on the banks of South Creek, on the Richmond Road, 30 miles from Sydney, 5 from Windsor, and 14 from Parramatta.

The Estate, consisting of 900 acres, is fenced in and divided into securely enclosed paddocks, and has all the conveniences required in a farming establishment; 500 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation.

As a well watered estate it is second to none in the colony; there is an excellent Garden of about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit-trees.

The House (which is nearly surrounded by a stone-flagged verandah 9 feet in width) is brick-built, of two stories, and contains on the ground floor 6 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, wash-house, dairy, and two sleeping rooms for servants, and on the upper floor eleven bedrooms.

The brick out-buildings consist of a six-stalled stable, coach-house, extensive loft over the stable and coach-house, a bake house, and rooms for the residences of several labouring families.

There are also other necessary buildings.

The slab out-buildings consist of two stores, an office, a granary over the stores, garden hut, and other huts, barn, and very extensive sheds for carts, &c.

All the buildings are shingled.

St. Philip's Church is in the midst of the Estate, thereby materially adding to its convenience. To a clergyman intending to keep a school the place would be invaluable.

The furniture and farming stock may, if desired, be taken at a valuation.

☞ For terms and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer; or to Messrs. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO. 6677

MAGNIFICENT FATTENING RUN.

Situate on the Namoi River, and unquestionably one of the very best Stations in that District.

MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock,

QUIENGURAH,

An undoubtedly first-rate Cattle Station, situate on the Namoi River, adjoining Mr. Evans' station, called Bringlegally, and "Walmer," the property of the Bank of Australasia; also, the celebrated Run of the late Mr. Charles Purcell.

It is abundantly watered, splendidly grassed, its qualities for fattening not surpassed by any in the colony, and it will cary considerably over

FIVE THOUSAND HEAD.

There is a first-rate stock-yard upon it, with drafting yards, huts, and other improvements.

Terms at sale.

☞ This was one of the earliest selections, and is worthy any person's attention wanting an extent of fattening country. All particulars may be learnt at the Rooms; or, from HENRY BAYLEY, Esq., Mudgee. 8148

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE NELSON LAWSON, ESQ.

The CATTLE and STATIONS in the above Estate, situate in the Bligh and Liverpool Plains District.

Lot 1. Moorabie, with 850 Head.
Lot 2. Bundy, with 600 Bullocks and Steers.
Lot 3. Ginger or Gunnell, without Stock.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock,

The above Valuable Property, of which the following are the boundaries, viz.:—

MOORABIE—Bounded on the north by the River Barwan, on the south by the Castlereagh River, on the east by Mr. Basot's Station, and on the west by the late Mr. William Lawson's Breewan Station.

BUNDY—Bounded on the north by the Castlereagh River, on the south by Magora Creek, on the east by Mr. Tindall's Station, and on the west by Mr. M'Cray's Station.

GINGER or GUNNELL—Bounded on the south by the Barwan River, on the east by Mr Rouse's Station, on the west by the late Mr. W. Lawson's Run, known as Comberderry-dery, and on the north by vacant Crown lands.

☞ It is only necessary to mention, that these properties are amongst the best in those fattening and luxuriant districts. There are Stockmen's Huts and convenient Stock-yards on all of them.

Full particulars, including prices, description of Stock and Stations, will shortly be in the hands of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 7868

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
6th April, 1852.

Cohen and another v. Driscoll.

ON SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at noon, at the Defendant's Livery Stables, Pitt-street North, the Sheriff will cause to be sold twelve saddle horses, break, gig and harness, household furniture, piano, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied. 8289

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, April 7, 1852.

Dunn v. Tierney.

ON Monday next, the 12th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, York-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, horse, gig, and harness, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied. 8391

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, April 8, 1852.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507885

Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

LIFE PROSPECTUS.
THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, fully subscribed, with power to increase the amount to £500,000.

DIRECTORS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ERSKINE, Chairman.
JOSHUA P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.
GEORGE BARBER, Esq.
JOSIAH BATES, Esq.
JOHN FIELD, Esq.
THOMAS CARLYLE HAWYARD, Esq.
JAMES IVYLEAFE, Esq.
CHARLES PODMORE, Esq.
DANIEL SHEARS, Jun. Esq.
RICHARD SWIFT, Esq.
THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.
JAMES KNIGHT, Esq., Secretary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
LIFE ASSURANCES are effected according to TABLES calculated expressly for this office, and sanctioned by the experience of the most eminent authorities.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS
For Insuring £100 payable upon the Decease of any party, or at a given age, say at 60.

Age.	One year.	Seven years.	WHOLE LIFE. Without profits.	WHOLE LIFE. With profits.	Payable at 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	0 15 3	0 16 9	1 10 4	1 15 1	2 3 9
16	0 16 6	0 17 1	1 11 1	1 15 10	2 5 1
17	0 17 0	0 17 3	1 11 9	1 16 9	2 6 6
18	0 17 2	0 17 3	1 12 6	1 17 7	2 7 11
19	0 17 3	0 17 5	1 13 4	1 18 6	2 9 4
20	0 17 5	0 17 6	1 14 1	1 19 5	2 10 11
21	0 17 5	0 17 9	1 14 11	2 0 5	2 12 8
22	0 17 5	0 18 4	1 15 10	2 1 5	2 14 5
23	0 17 5	0 19 3	1 16 10	2 2 7	2 16 4
24	0 17 6	1 0 3	1 17 10	2 3 9	2 18 5
25	0 17 8	1 1 4	1 18 10	2 4 11	3 0 7
26	0 18 2	1 2 4	2 0 0	2 6 2	3 2 11
27	0 19 1	1 3 4	2 1 2	2 7 6	3 5 4
28	1 1 5	1 4 3	2 2 4	2 8 11	3 7 11
29	1 4 2	1 4 10	2 3 6	2 10 3	3 10 8
30	1 4 10	1 5 d	2 4 7	2 11 6	3 13 4
31	1 5 2	1 5 5	2 5 9	2 12 7	3 15 10
32	1 5 2	1 5 8	2 6 10	2 13 9	3 18 8
33	1 5 2	1 6 3	2 8 2	2 15 0	4 1 9
34	1 5 2	1 7 3	2 9 6	2 16 5	4 5 0
35	1 5 3	1 8 6	2 11 0	2 17 9	4 8 7
36	1 6 0	1 9 10	2 12 6	2 19 3	4 12 6
37	1 6 9	1 11 3	2 14 2	3 0 10	4 16 9
38	1 7 6	1 12 8	2 15 10	3 2 6	5 1 7
39	1 9 3	1 14 0	2 17 7	3 4 2	5 6 5
40	1 12 0	1 15 11	2 19 4	3 5 11	5 11 11
41	1 13 11	1 15 11	3 1 2	3 7 11	....
42	1 15 5	1 16 3	3 3 2	3 9 11	....
43	1 15 11	1 16 6	3 4 10	3 12 0	....
44	1 16 6	1 16 6	3 6 10	3 14 3	....
45	1 16 6	1 16 6	3 8 11	3 16 7	....
46	1 16 6	1 16 6	3 11 2	3 19 1	....
47	1 16 6	1 16 6	3 13 8	4 1 10	....
48	1 16 6	1 16 6	3 16 4	4 4 10	....
49	1 16 6	1 17 6	3 19 5	4 8 2	....
50	1 16 6	1 19 4	4 2 0	4 11 11	....
51	1 16 6	2 1 10	4 6 5	4 16 0	....
52	1 17 5	2 5 2	4 10 5	5 5 0	....
53	1 19 11	2 9 6	4 14 6	5 5 5	....
54	2 1 10	2 15 2	4 18 11	5 10 0	....
55	2 4 2	3 1 6	5 3 9	5 15 4	....

PREMIUMS may be paid either Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Assured.

SURRENDER OF POLICIES.—Policies may be surrendered at any time, either by the Company making a payment in money, or issuing a New Policy for a more limited amount, dependent upon the value of the original Policy, or by allowing the Assurer to substitute another approved Life in his stead.

POLICIES are INDISPUTABLE except in cases of palpable fraud, and ONE-FOURTH of the sum assured is payable TEN days after the production of satisfactory proof of death.

COLONIAL RISKS are undertaken on liberal terms. No extra premiums for Australia, the North American Colonies, or the Cape.

POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

PROFITS.—Three-fifths, Sixty per cent., of the entire profits divisible among the Assured.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES KNIGHT, Secretary.
36, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

LOUIS BARBER,
Campbell's Wharf,
5209 Agent for Sydney.

THE AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE.
WHEREAS, by the Articles adopted at the Conference of the Australasian League, held in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, in the year 1851, it was provided that the President of the League should be the convener of the Conference, and that the Conference for the year 1852 should be held in the city of Hobart Town in the colony of Van Diemen's Land, at a time to be fixed by the President. Now, therefore, I, Charles Cowper, Esq., President of the Australasian League, do hereby convene a meeting of the Conference of the Australasian League for the year 1852, to be held in the city of Hobart Town aforesaid, on Thursday, the 15th day of April now next ensuing.

As witness my hand this 11th day of February, A.D. 1852.

CHARLES COWPER,
3487 President of the Australasian League.

LIST of Subscriptions towards the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel at Ryleston :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. W. W. Armstrong	1	0	0
Mrs. Armstrong	1	0	0
Mr. W. W. Armstrong, jun.	1	0	0
Miss J. W Armstrong	1	0	0
Eliza J. Armstrong	1	0	0
Mr. Michael Burns	2	0	0
John Blackston, Esq., J.P.	5	0	0
Mr. Bloodsworth	1	0	0
Bassett	1	0	0
Mrs. Bassett	1	0	0
Mr. J. Briggs	0	10	0
D. Brown	1	0	0
J. W. Batten	1	0	0
Bransby	0	5	0
Barnaby	1	0	0
Mrs. Barnaby	1	0	0
Mr. James Brown	1	0	0
T. Burnes	1	0	0
Edward H. Cox, Esq., J.P.	5	0	0
Mr. Cockrane	1	0	0
J. Cotterell	0	5	0
W. Coleman	0	5	0
W. Clark	5	0	0
A. Dunn	1	0	0
Edrop	0	10	0
R. Evan	0	10	0
Friend, A.	5	0	0
Friend, A.	1	0	0
Friend, A.	1	0	0
Friend, A.	0	5	0
Friend, A.	0	5	0
Friend, A.	1	0	0
Friend, A.	0	2	6
Friend, A.	2	0	0
Mr. S. Fowler	1	0	0
J. Fraser	0	10	0
Mrs. Fraser	0	10	0
R. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., M.L.C.	5	0	0
Mr. W. Harriss	0	7	6
Mrs. Hawker	1	0	0
Mr. J. Morrison	1	0	0
T. Moggs	0	5	0
J. Neville, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Neville	1	0	0
Mr. J. M'Phellamy	1	0	0
J. Purvis	1	0	0
Mrs. Purvis	1	0	0
Mr. J. Probert	0	5	0
Mrs. Probert	0	4	6
Mr. H. Parkins	1	0	0
R. Redman	0	2	6
J. Russell	2	0	0
Riley	1	0	0
J. Shumack	5	0	0
J. Stewart	1	0	0
G. Stadwick	0	2	6
R. Sherrington	0	5	0
G. Taleby, Esq.	2	10	0
Mrs. Taleby	2	10	0
W. Tindale, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Taylor	1	0	0
Mr. G. Turvey	1	0	0
J. Tooney	0	5	0
G. White	0	5	0
J. White	2	0	0
R. Whitcomb	1	0	0
G. Wicks	0	5	0
J. Young	5	0	0
Collection at Public Meeting	6	0	4
8210	£107	4	10

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium :—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid *all losses in full* without inconvenience to its members.

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 589

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Accountant, requests that communications for him may be directed to his residence, Horbury Terrace.

Marine Averages adjusted.

January 21. 1087

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the first half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Office, in Exchange Buildings, George-street, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, at 12 o'clock, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st instant, to elect a Director in the room of John Fairfax, Esq., resigned, and to determine upon such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, March 24.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary, at the office of the Company. 7206

METROPOLITAN AND COUNTIES BUILDING SOCIETY.
Head Office, 486, George-street, Sydney.

SHAREHOLDERS in this Society may borrow money upon a basis of 8 per cent. interest, for 5, 7, 10, 12, or 14 years.

NO BACK SUBSCRIPTIONS nor Redemption Fees are required by this Society.

THE ENTRANCE FEES are limited to 10s. per share.

ROBERT A. FITZGERALD,
Manager.
April 1. 7852

In the Insolvent Estate of Samuel Furneaux Mann, of Sydney, Grocer.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Creditors of the above named insolvent will be holden in my office, 353, Pitt-street, This Day, Thursday, the 8th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering various matters connected with the Estate, and for giving directions.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Official Assignee.
Sydney, April 8. 7309

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

The above invaluable medicines will *in future*, in consequence of advices from Professor Holloway, of 244, Strand, London, be sold in Sydney, at the store of the undersigned, at REDUCED PRICES—viz., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 14s., 28s., and 42s.

A similar reduction will be made at wholesale.

J. K. HEYDON, 78, King-street.
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Australasian Colonies. 3486

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned having permanently established himself in London as a General Commission Agent, will be happy to receive consignments of gold or other colonial produce, or will purchase and ship goods for parties who may be willing to employ him. An experience of three years in the sale of gold has given him facilities for its disposal which would be of advantage to shippers. Reference is permitted to Mr. George A. Lloyd, of Sydney, who will become responsible if required for any consignments made.

B. S. LLOYD.
24, Abchurch-lane, London,
December 20, 1851. 7474

TO GOLD DIGGERS.
THE undersigned are now receiving Gold for consignment to their friends Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, for which they give a receipt here, and undertake to hand over within the shortest possible period, the nett proceeds of the same, less the Exchange of the day and *London charges only*. The time for Return of Advances will not in all probability exceed nine months.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

N.B.—Parties desiring to provide Passages for friends or relations in England by the Eagle Line of Packets from Liverpool, established by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will find this an advantageous mode of remitting. 7041

MORRIE'S Photographic Portraits, executed daily at 170, Pitt-street, from 9 till 4, in an incredible short time, and coloured in a superior manner to any heretofore produced. A perfect likeness guaranteed, the sitter enjoying the most perfect ease and comfort during its production. Miniatures and groups, including children, from one to three guineas. 3651

ANNOUNCEMENT.—C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH having taken one of those commodious premises opposite *Flavelle, Brothers*, Jewellers, George-street, with the determination of carrying on business as Drapers, Hosiers, Haberdashers, &c., they would beg to remind the inhabitants of Sydney and the country generally, that they will open on or about the 20th instant, with a choice assortment of new and most fashionable goods suitable for the approaching season.

C. and M. K. feeling confident that one call is sufficient to insure many more, it being their intention to sell for the lowest possible remunerating profits. One price invariably asked.

Orders punctually attended.
Observe the address—
C. AND M. KINGSBOROUGH,
8107 Wellington House, George street.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.
WHO is the man in the present day who would voluntarily return to the days of Good Queen Bess?

The excise duty being taken off GLASS, enabled the wonder of the age,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

to be erected and brought into use for a thousand purposes, before unthought of; amongst its most useful applications has been that to culinary vessels—and it affords

A. GRAVELY

much pleasure to be enabled to announce that he has received the first shipment of Patent Wrought-iron Culinary Utensils, *coated with glass*, consisting of :—

Saucepans and covers
Stewpans and ditto
Maslin Kettles
Pie Dishes
Frying Pans.
Oval[illegible] Pans

Washhand Basins

which for cleanliness, lightness, and durability cannot be surpassed.

Also,

Home-made Miners' Tools, and every requisite for the Diggings.

Smiths' work in all its branches. Repairs neatly executed.

In addition, at moderate prices—
Papier mâché trays and waiters
Britannia metal teapots and coffee biggins
A four-light lamp
Bronzed tea urns, and kettles and stands
Nursery lamps, with kettles and pans
Wire candle shades, for servants and children
Japanned cash and deed boxes
Copper teakettles
Ivory and other table cutlery
Spoons—iron, metal, and British plate
Patty pans, snuffers and trays
Counter weighing machines
Gold scales and troy weights
Gold dust boxes, for shipment
Iron and tin saucepans, boilers, &c., &c.

Country Storekeepers supplied.

320, Pitt-street.
March 25. 7658

TO MINERS.
IF you want good Tools, go to Gravely's, 320, Pitt-street, where you can get them home made and of warranted quality.

And also purchase
Steel Californian Shovels
Gold Scales and Troy Weights
and every article for a miner's outfit.

Those starting for Mount Alexander will do well to lay in a good stock of tools in Sydney. 7659

HATS. HATS. HATS.
C. S. HAIGH AND CO. would call the particular attention of their patrons, and the public generally, to their unrivalled stock of hats, direct from the best houses in London and Paris, commencing in Paris hats as low as 6s. 6d.

Together with every new style and shape in the very best hats manufactured, at a saving of 25 per cent. on the usual prices.

Observe—
C. S. HAIGH AND CO.,
7611 293, Pitt-street.

BLANKETS!!!
THE undersigned would also draw the attention of settlers and storekeepers, to the following list of blankets, imported by them from the first house in Huddersfield, and made especially for the bush.

2000 pair 8-4 heavy and stout
2500 " 8-4 and 10-4 "
1200 " 10-4 to 14-4 " for family use
350 " 10-4 and 11-4 scarlet and blue
500 " 8-4 for Chinamen, commencing at 4s. per pair.

7716 DAVID JONES AND CO.

GOLD DIGGERS.
THE undersigned has received, per Thomas Arbuthnot,
2 bales of colored and striped California frocks
Also,
50 dozen of crimson Spanish sashes
☞ The above are the first importation to this colony of the above articles.
7680 DAVID JONES AND CO.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507886

old copper.
Terms at sale. 8428

City Mart, 474, George-street,
April 9. 8429

11 o'clock,

9—9 " 3 16 144

THE DUBLIN TAVERN.
SOFALA FLAT, TURON.

MICHAEL O'NEILL begs to acquaint his Sydney friends, and the Turon mining public generally, that he has opened the above roomy and substantial Inn, situated at the extreme western end of the township flat, to which he proffers them a cordial invitation to good cheer, excellent accommodation, and most reasonable charges.

M. O'N.'s out-buildings and stabling, will be found replete with every convenience, and the attention equally requisite to the horse, as to his master, will be strictly provided.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

M. O'N.'s stock of the above has been selected with the view of at least rivalling that of any competitor; their quality will be found unexceptionable, and their prices extremely moderate.

Civility and attention will be courteously extended to every guest, and the host respectfully trusts that he will be favored with a share of public patronage.

Sofala, March 25. 7600

FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE TALLY-HO COACH, for Penrith, every Morning at nine o'clock precisely.

Fares, to and from Penrith, five shillings.

Booking Office, Mr. Rowland's, Golden Fleece, corner of George and King streets, performed by

8155 LEWIS ALEXANDER.

POR THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE WHITE ROSE OMNIBUS for Penrith every Morning at nine o'clock precisely.

Fares, to and from Penrith, five shillings.

Booking Office, Mr. Rider's, Black Boy, corner of George and King streets.

N. PATEN.
8156 H. STEVENS.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PITT-STREET,
Adjoining the Theatre.

A. TORNING begs to apprise his friends, and the public generally, that he has succeeded Mr. Wyatt in the above premises. Alterations have been made ensuring every comfort to his patrons.

The new Billiard Table need only be played upon to be appreciated.

Merchants and Captains of ships will find quiet parlours, with most of the Colonial newspapers.

In conclusion, A. T. assures his friends that his stock is of a most superior description.

8106

MONSTROUS BARGAINS IN SILKS,
Consisting of Glaces, Fancy Stripes, Chênes, &c., &c.

G. C. TUTING, Silk Mercer, &c., 263, Pitt-street, respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sydney he has now open, and ready for inspection, a magnificent display of the above goods, which he has determined to sell at the most extraordinary low prices. In the annexed list he endeavours to give some idea of the extent, variety, and value of the stock in this department.

	£	s.	d.	
Rich Glace Silks	1	12	6	the full dress
Ditto striped ditto	1	12	6	"
Beautiful Poult de Soies	2	2	0	"
Chêne, checked and striped	2	2	0	"
Rich Black du Capes	2	4½		per yard,

Also, an immense stock of Watered Silks, Brocades, Satins, Pekin Stripes, Radzemeres, &c., &c., which will be sold at the same proportionately low prices.

8165 263, Pitt-street.

DE LAINE AND CASHMERE DRESSES.

G. C. TUTING begs to notify to the public that he has just opened upwards of ONE THOUSAND of the above dresses, which he is prepared to sell at prices hitherto unprecedented.

They will be offered as follows:—

No. 1. Rich De Laines, 6s. 10d. the dress, 11 yards
2. Ditto ditto, 7s. 10d. ditto, 12 yards
3. Elegant designs, 8s. 10d. ditto, 13 yards
4. New Cashmeres, 10s. 6d. the dress
5. Rich chintz patterns, 10s. 10d. ditto
6. The best designs published, 15s. to 18s. 6d. ditto

263, Pitt-street. 8160

SHAWLS.

G. C. TUTING would call the particular attention of ladies to the above department, which is now replete with EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

The Proprietor having just opened a truly magnificent parcel of Paisley, Vienna, and Cashmere long and square shawls, which he has determined to sell at such prices as must insure a speedy clearance.

263, Pitt-street. 8167

FLANNELS.

G. C. TUTING begs to notify to his customers, he has just received his annual shipment of Welsh Flannels, which he is prepared to offer fully 20 per cent. cheaper than any previous season.

8168 263, Pitt-street.

BLANKETS.

G. C. TUTING begs to announce he has just opened from 700 to 1000 pairs of blankets, which he has determined to sell at the smallest possible profit.

The above are, without exception, the cheapest and best manufactured lot of goods ever offered to the Sydney public.

263, Pitt-street. 8168

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

Superior black tea, in half-chests, for families' use
Sugar, in mats
Bamboo chairs
Chinese tiles
Gunny bags, closely wove, for grain
Coloured window glass, &c., &c., &c.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, April 7. 8368

EX THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, and other late arrivals—

Hams in barrels
Window glass
White lead
Blasting powder
Jamaica rum, in hogsheads
Best Schiedam Geneva
Glenlivet whiskey
Dark and pale brandy, in hogsheads
Superior sherry, in butts, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Tarragona wine, in hogsheads and pipes
Claret, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Assortments of drapery and slops
Witney blankets
Fancy ditto
Doeskins
Broadcloth
Shepherds' plaids
Flannels

For sale at the Stores o
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
6612 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE AT CAMPBELL AND CO.'S WHARF,

AN Invoice of Fleecy Hosiery, consisting of gloves, cuffs, socks, hose, shirts, &c.
Ditto ditto of silk parasols
Ditto ditto of white lead, black and green
Linseed and boiled oil, in drums
Case brandy, in one dozen cases
Rizar's brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Jamaica and West India rum, from 10 O.P. to 22 O.P.
Sherry, in octaves
Rock salt.

Campbell's Wharf, March 29. 7621

TO INVALIDS.

GUINNESS' Dublin Stout, *in pints*, the only batch in the colony
Byass' Ale and Porter, pints and quarts
Dunbar's, and other brands, in 4 dozen casks
Phelp's E. I. Madeira, in fine condition, 30s. per dozen

Wines—Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Champagne } "Sneyd's," ex Waterloo, 38s. per doz.
Madeira, Sherry, Port } Carbonel's, ex Waterloo, selected expressly.
Port { Hunt's (double diamond), 6s. per gallon, Sandeman's, 5s. per gallon.
Brandy— { Martell's, in quarters and hhds, Hennessy's pale, in hogsheads.
Whiskey— { Fine old malt, From Power's Distillery, Dublin.

J. WEDDERBURN,
417, George-street.
Country orders promptly attended to. 2406

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Champagne, a delicious sample, in pints and quarts
Marsala wine, in quarter casks, "J. Hopp's" brand
Woolpacks, 16 lbs.
Heavy three-bushel bags
Seaming and roping twine
Europe cordage, assorted sizes
Coir rope ditto, same ditto
Shoemakers' and saddlers' thread
New Zealand wool-lashing
Wine and beer corks, assorted quality
Paper hangings, a beautiful assortment
Cottage pianos, fine toned, in zebra and rosewood cases
Rosewood writing desks and work boxes
Brussels and drugget footstools
Nails, in lath, paling, rafter, spike, handle, clasp, clouts, countersunk, hinge, and flooring brads
A large lot of three-legged iron pots, all sizes
Patent sheathing metal, from 18 to 28 oz.
Blacksmiths' sledge hammers
Deck lights, percussion caps
Roman cement
Senna leaves, in bales
Gin, in barrels, suitable for the Island trade
Drawing boards
Gunny bags
"Curtis' and Harvey's" gunpowder, in Blasting
FF, in ½ and 1 lb. canisters
FFF, in ½ and 1 lb. ditto
Best sporting diamond fine grain
White metal cruet and liqueur frames, with gilt bottles
Japanned wood cruet frames, complete
Glassware, comprising tumblers, wine glasses, salts, butters, peppers, mustards, cruets, engraved spirit bottles, jugs, celery, glasses, vases, dishes, candlesticks, pickle jars, &c. &c.

Likewise,
The following assortment of
DRY GOODS.

Orleans cloth, in cases of black, royal blue, and assorted colours
Linen thread, assorted colours
Cashmere and gala shawls
Gala plaids, of the latest fashions
Drab moleskin, assorted
Fancy printed corahs
Insertions and slop clothing
Earlston ginghams, cravats, and mufflers
Fancy prints of the latest styles
White, brown, and military linen drill
White sheeting, 8-4
White supers, 30 and 33 inches
White shirtings, 30 to 36 inches
Grey domestics, 26 to 36 inches

MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE—

Pickles, pint and quart
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Capers, curry powder
Bloater herrings, in tins
Anchovy and bloater paste
Bottled fruits, anchovies, sardines
Sauces, bottled vinegar
Castor oil, pints and half-pints
Belmont sperm candles
Pott's best London vinegar, in quarter-casks

Also,
Currants, in caroteels
Raisins, in barrels
Muscatel raisins, in boxes
Wine and beer corks
Bath bricks, &c.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
7409 Near the Post Office.

AS the Planting Season is now at hand, the undersigned begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of Plants, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony.

An inspection of the Nursery is respectfully invited.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE,
Exotic Nursery, Double Bay.

☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. 8157

STRYCHNINE. STRYCHNINE.

JUST received by the undersigned, a quantity of STRYCHNINE in CRYSTALS, which will be sold at a reduced price.

JOHN ROW, Chemist,
7579 93, King-street.

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.

THE undersigned have always on hand, port and sherry wines in bottle, of excellent quality and at moderate prices.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
15 Queen's-place.

REPAIRING WATCHES.

THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has still in his employ the best English workmen in the colony, and that he continues to clean Watches at the following reduced prices:—

Watches of the vertical construction.. 2s. 6d
Ditto, patent lever .... 3s. 6d.
Ditto, horizontal or Geneva ..... 4s. 0d.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

All Watches cleaned at this establishment are warranted for 12 months, and are properly regulated by the astronomical clock.

D. DAVIS,
475, George-street.

PAGE'S PORT.

THE Undersigned have just received another parcel of Page's Port Wine, bottled in Oporto, in 1 dozen cases.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
7903 Near the Post Office.

TO JUDGES OF FINE WINES.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the undermentioned assortment of the Finest Wines in the Colony, consisting of—

Pale Sherry, Brown ditto, Old Port, Madeira, Amontillado, Hermitage, Paxarette, } In 3 and 6 dozen cases.

in pints.

VINO DE PASTO.—The first of this description of Wine that has ever reached Sydney PURE it is chiefly consumed at the Court of Madrid, and the quantity produced being limited, it is hardly known even in England, except to a few Connoisseurs. Its entire freedom from brandy or heat must greatly recommend it.

ROBERT MURIEL,
Auctioneer and Agent,
7854 No. 453, George-street.

No. 1 CROWN SOAP.

A VERY beautiful sample, manufactured expressly for the counter trade, on sale at

WILLIAM B. ALLEN'S,
Soap and Candle Manufactory,
Sussex-street.

FLOUR FOR SALE AT SINGLETON.

MR. JAMES MOORE, Storekeeper, Singleton, begs most respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with Mr. Portus, of Morpeth Mills, to keep on hand a constant supply of Flour, which he will sell at Mr. P.'s prices, with as little expense added as he can make it pay.

Singleton, February 26. 5477

BOYDELL'S TOBACCO. — The above always on sale by

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 3048

CIGARS AND SNUFF.

THE undersigned has received per Surinam, 57 cases of Cigars, and 10 cases Snuff.

The Cigars consist of—

Indias
Regalia
Half Regalia
Cabano
Regalia Especial
Regente
La Minerva
El Montero
El Agula
La Aclamana
La Rapodes
La Figaro

Which he has now for sale at his Warehouse.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, April 6. 8307

TO INVALIDS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE undersigned has just received a parcel of Allsopp's Burton Ale, bottled by Friend and Co., of London, which he particularly recommends to his friends and customers, especially to invalids. Price 12s. per dozen, in packages of 4 dozen each.

J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Old Bank of Australia, George-street.
8241

GOOD SOUND PORT WINE at 4s. per gallon by the two gallons, and upwards, with every article in the wine and spirit business at equally low prices, FOR CASH.

J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Old Bank of Australia, George-street.

☞ Wholesale purchasers treated with liberally. 8212

ON SALE by the undersigned—

Baltic red deals, 11 x 3, of very superior quality
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
34 quarter-casks of dry Lisbon wine, an excellent sample
4 ditto rich ditto
4 ditto Bucellas
5 ditto sherry
9 puncheons Scotch whiskey
Blankets, 9-4, in bales of 50 pairs
Broadcloths, black and blue, of various qualities.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
7516 Queen's-place.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—Daily expected by the Dockenhuden, a very superior lot of Saxon Merino Rams and Ewes. An early inspection is requested, as all animals not sold within fourteen days from the ship's arrival, will be forwarded to Moreton Bay. Apply to

A. DREUTLER; or,
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
Macquarie-place

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned.

8156 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

GOLD DUST purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.
Bullion Office, down the Gateway. 1253

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

L. AND S. SAMUEL,
3194 353, Pitt-street.

GOLD.—The undersigned are prepared to make cash advances on gold dust consigned through them to Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co., in London.

DONALDSON AND CO.,
298, Pitt-street.
Sydney, March 17. 6418

GOLD DUST purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
3114 Bank Court, King-street.

SYDNEY BULLION OFFICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to give the highest market price for Gold, Foreign Coins, and Private Bills.

Apply to the Sydney Bullion Office, next to Mr. Mort's, opposite the new building for the New South Wales Bank.

1693 JACOB MARKS.

MR. WILLIAM BOOTH.—The undersigned are desirous to communicate personally with Mr. William Booth, formerly of Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land, in order that they may give information which will prove to his advantage.

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
7440 Church Hill.

THE public are hereby informed, that the partnership heretofore existing and carried on under the name and style of WOODS AND MEEHAN, has been this day dissolved.

March 30. 7780

TO CAPITALISTS.—The business of the undersigned, carried on for the last six years in connexion with the late Robert Campbell, senior, Esquire, of Bligh-street, having terminated, he is now open to make a similar arrangement, with either a working or a sleeping partner.

F. O'BRIEN.
610, George-street, March 31. 7812

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Woods and Meehan are informed, that in consequence of the dissolution of partnership, their accounts must be balanced up by the 1st day of May. All debts that have been standing over three months will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor for collection on the 15th instant. 8267

NOTICE.—The undersigned having completed the construction of their Wharf, are prepared to receive vessels of any tonnage, and of any draught of water, alongside, to heave down if required, and to supply them with fresh water, without starting the casks from the hold.

HORT, BROTHERS,
2195 Papeete, Tahiti.

WANTED, 1200 Maiden Ewes, warranted never to have been diseased. Apply to

R. TOWNS.
Miller's Point, April 6. 8282

TWO Butchers wanted, for a boiling-down establishment at the Clarence River. To competent persons high wages will be given. Apply to KIRCHNER and Co., Lower George-street. 7736

WANTED a respectable lad, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. R., *Herald* Office. 4621

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas Henry Jonston has, This Day, absconded, my hired servant, taking away with him a black mare, branded WM under saddle, also a saddle and bridle. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned upon such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender and the recovery of the property taken away. A warrant has been granted by the Singleton Bench for his apprehension.

DESCRIPTION.

Name—Henry Jonston.
Age—About 25.
Height—About five feet seven inches.
Complexion—Dark
Hair—Dark brown and very thin in the forehead and scalp.
Dress, when last seen—Black Orleans cloth surtout and white trousers.

RICHARD CARTER.
Dated Singleton, March 20. 7200

a Metropolitana, 10 vols.

superior lot of Books, consisting of—
Sir Walter Scott's Works, 5 vols.

situate at the corner of Bourke and Verner streets, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 2

A.M.,
Sundry iron and copper boilers; a large stock

Sydney, April 7, 1852.
Dunn v. Turney.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507887

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Walter Thompson was indicted for stealing two pounds of tea from the cabin of the brig Christina, of which he was steward, on the 28th of January last.

The evidence of the captain and mate was conclusive as to the fact of the robbery being committed by the prisoner, and the jury immediately found him guilty. Captain Neales recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground of the previous good character he had borne; and his Honor sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of four calendar months.

REG. v. CURTIS.

Mr. HOLROYD applied on the part of William Curtis, a prisoner in Darlinghurst Gaol, under commitment for an alleged forgery on the Commercial Bank, for the restitution of the sum of £30 3s. 3d., sworn to as being *bonâ fide* his own property, in order to enable him to engage counsel in his defence.

Mr. DARVALL, on the part of the Bank, opposed the application, on the ground that the depositions against the prisoner showed that the money now asked for was the property of the Bank.

His Honor ordered £5 to be given to the prisoner, founding his decision upon a similar decision of Mr. Justice Liddledale, on the Oxford Circuit.

FORGERY.

Joseph William Curtis was indicted for forging the name of Mr. Robert Johnson to, and uttering an order for £164, on the Commercial Bank, with intent to defraud said Bank.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Darvall stated the case. There were four counts in the indictment. The prisoner was a writing clerk, and was occasionally employed by Mr. Robert Johnson, and thus became acquainted with Mr. Johnson's handwriting, and with the numbers in his cheque book. The cheque now produced was drawn in favour of one John Simpson, and purported to bear the signature of Robert Johnson. The prisoner presented the cheque and received the money, representing himself as the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn.

Mr. Robert Johnson being sworn, deposed that he was an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court; knew the prisoner, who was a law stationer, and had occasionally employed him as a writing clerk; prisoner had opportunities of becoming acquainted with witness's handwriting; witness keeps an account with the Commercial Bank. The signature to the cheque for £164, in favour of John Simpson, is not in my hand writing; it partly resembles my signature, but the surname is not well imitated. The cheque was charged to my account; the forgery was discovered in two or three days; had not seen or employed the prisoner for some time before the date of the forgery; generally speaking I only sign my cheques; I do not draw the body of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: Sometimes leave my cheque-book in charge of my brother; I generally sign half a dozen cheques for him to use.

Re-examined: Never gave authority to my brother to sign cheques for me, nor to any other person.

Police Sergeant Garvin, sworn, proved receiving the prisoner from a constable of the Parramatta police, on a warrant charging him with forgery.

John M'Lerie, Esq., was called to prove having received a sum of money in a communication from the Goulburn Bench, but his evidence being objected to by Mr. Holroyd, he withdrew.

Mr. T. O. Green, Paying Teller of the Commercial Bank, proved having paid the cheque produced in court for £164. There was no other customer of the name of Robert Johnson keeping an account at the Bank. The prisoner presented the cheque on the 4th of October; knew the prisoner by sight; paid the cheque and charged it to the account of Mr. Robert Johnson, the attorney. The cheque had been previously marked by the ledger clerk.

Mr. HOLROYD cross-examined the witness without eliciting anything material.

Mr. R. W. Pearson, ledger clerk in the Commercial Bank, proved the presentation of the cheque on the 4th of October. On asking the prisoner where he got the cheque from, he said he was the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn, and had received it from Mr. Johnson. He endorsed the cheque at witness' request; witness then marked the cheque; believed the signature to be that of Mr. Robert Johnson, the solicitor; the cheque was paid, and charged to Mr. Johnson's account.

The witness, on being cross-examined, proved having identified the prisoner at the watch-house as the person who presented the cheque.

Mr. Richard Johnson sworn, proved having identified the prisoner in Goulburn Gaol, at the request of Captain Hovell, the Police Magistrate. The signature on the cheque produced was not Mr. Robert Johnson's.

Mr. J. T. Gannon, a clerk in Messrs. Johnson's Office, deposed to having seen the prisoner after his return from the diggings.

Mr. Whitehouse and Mrs. Miller were then called to prove the prisoner lodging at the Glasgow Arms in October. He stayed about a week in the house, and on one occasion produced some money, part of which he gave Whitehouse to keep.

This was the case for the prosecution,

Mr. HOLROYD, for the defence, objected in the first place to the form of the indictment, on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney had any power to sue and be sued, nor was there any proof of what the company consisted of, or that it existed at all.

Mr. DARVALL recalled Mr. Pearson to prove that the Commercial Bank existed in October last, and handed up the Act of Council constituting the Bank. The objection, having been overruled,

Mr. HOLROYD addressed the Jury, urging the total want of proof of the identity of the prisoner, as the person who presented the cheque.

His HONOR briefly summed up, calling the attention of the Jury to the fact, that there was no evidence whatever to substantiate the charge of forging. With reference to the charge of uttering, the evidence showed clearly that a cheque had been forged, for the amount of £164, and that it had been presented and paid. The question for the Jury was whether they were satisfied of the identity of the prisoner, as the person who presented and endorsed the cheque.

The Jury having retired for half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty on the 4th count

The prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Thomas Humphries was indicted for cutting and wounding one Patrick Thomas Tighe, on the 27th January, at Campbelltown, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The CROWN-PROSECUTOR stated the case, and called the following witnesses in support of the indictment.

Mr. Patrick Thomas Tighe, sworn, stated, that he is a duly qualified medical practitioner. Had known the prisoner at the bar for three years past, during which he resided at Campbelltown. About five months ago witness lost a cloak, and charged prisoner with stealing it. Prisoner replied that he might recover it for him. On the 27th January, he was in company with the prisoner under the verandah of Morris' public-house, at Campbelltown; they were speaking about stealing the cloak; witness said he had seen part of the lining of the cloak on the woman prisoner kept; when prisoner knocked him down with a bludgeon which was by his side at the time; prisoner struck him on the jaw and throat when he was down; prisoner and witness had been drinking a glass together. On being cross-examined by the prisoner, witness admitted he had often requested him to take him home to his own place to avoid being put in the watch-house for drunkenness.

Charles Morris, a publican, living in Campbelltown, deposed to the fact that the first witness and the prisoner came to his house on the night of the 27th January; prisoner asked him to trust him sixpence, which witness refused to do; some time afterwards, hearing some words, he went out to the verandah, when he found the doctor lying down with a large pool of blood under him; the prisoner was sitting on the seat, and a woman was at the door; there was a stick lying on the floor, the same as that produced; both doctor and prisoner were tipsy; lifted up the doctor and observed some wounds on the side of his face.

Bridget Cashman proved having witnessed the assault by the prisoner on the doctor, under the verandah, with a stick; the doctor fell and prisoner struck him several violent blows when on the ground; they were "back-strokes;" heard the prisoner say, "now did I? now did I?" at each blow; the witness swore positively to the identity of the prisoner.

James Armfield, driver of the mail-coach between Liverpool and Campbelltown, proved having gone out to the verandah of Morris' public-house on the night in question, when he saw prisoner beating the doctor with a stick; remonstrated with him, and threw the stick away.

Mr. William Fowler, postmaster at Campbelltown, deposed, that on one day, about three months ago, the doctor and Humphreys came to his store to make a purchase, when the doctor charged prisoner with stealing his cloak.

Constable Dickinson proved having taken prisoner in charge at Morris' public-house between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th January; Mr. Morris gave him in charge; prisoner had been drinking, but was quite sensible; the doctor had been four or five times in the watch-house, and often in prisoner's company.

Dr. George Bransby proved having attended Dr. Tighe on the 28th of January, at a public-house opposite Morris'; the doctor had received some serious injuries on the head and throat; the injuries were most likely to have been produced by blows from a stick like that now produced; the jaw was partially paralysed, but in witness' opinion was not permanently injured; the skin was cut slightly about the eye.

This was the case for the prosecution. The prisoner addressed a few observations to the jury in his own defence, urging his long and friendly acquaintance with the doctor.

His Honor in summing up, dwelt on the provocation received by the prisoner from Dr. Tighe's repeatedly charging him with stealing his cloak; and on the circumstances that the doctor was in the habit of being treated to drink by the prisoner. The question was whether the evidence bore out the charge that prisoner had committed the assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. If the jury had any doubt upon this point, they would find the prisoner guilty of a common assault only.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault.

The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst Gaol for nine calendar months, and kept to hard labour.

The Court then adjourned.

FOX-HUNTING IN YORKSHIRE. — In Yorkshire there are ten packs of fox-hounds, one of stag-hounds, and five or six packs of harriers, equal in all to 13 or 14 packs of fox-hounds. Thirteen packs of fox-hounds of 50 couple each, or 1300 hounds, consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2600, besides the carcasses of 2000 dead horses, worth nothing if hounds were not kept. There are no less than 1000 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping, on an average, four horses each; 4000 will cost them £200,000 at £50 each, and their keep at £50 per annum each, making £200,000 more; 4000 horses employ 2000 grooms (generally the offspring of the agricultural population), and consume annually 40,000 quarters of oats, 2000 of beans, and 6000 tons of hay and grass. Every tradesman is also benefitted by hunting; tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, druggists, and veterinary surgeons. If fox-hunting were given up, would the farmer find a market for the above produce, or for a well-bred horse of four or five years old? Foxes are the farmers' best friends, and they ought to use every exertion to preserve them, and prevent them being stolen to be sent where masters of hounds are unsportsmanlike enough to buy them, no matter from whence they come.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 30TH MARCH, TO 5TH APRIL, 1852.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. WET.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY, 30	9	29·890	29·920	29·991	30·053	71	71	69	67	70	71	67	66	69	71	65	•	South.
WEDNESDAY, 31	10	30·155	30·140	30·135	30·130	65	67	67	67	60	68	65	63	63	68	60	0·02	S.W. by W., S.E., and calms.
THURSDAY, 1	11	30·122	30·100	30·100	30·096	66	69	68	67	64	69	67	66	66	69	60	...	W.S.W., S.E., and calm.
FRIDAY, 2	12	30 065	29·953	29·960	29·973	66	70	68	69	64	71	67	65	69	71	58	...	W. by S., E., S.E., and calm.
SATURDAY, 3	13	29·990	29·944	29·912	29·906	67	71	70	69	63	71	68	66	68	71	58	...	W.S.W., E., E. by N.
SUNDAY, 4	14	29·845	29·800	29·794	29·810	68	74	74	74	64	82	75	72	68	82	60	...	W.N.W., calm, S.E., and calms.
MONDAY, 5	○ 0·29 A.M.	29·914	29·855	29·850	29·873	71	71	69	69	71	69	64	64	67	72	62	0·44	E.N.E., E.S.E., N.W., N., N.E.

* Inappreciable quantity.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 30.—Strong south wind all forenoon, then increased to strong gales from the same quarter, which prevailed rest of the day; cloudy all day, and latter part some slight spittings of rain. Night, wind gradually fell to fresh breezes, shifting to south-west after midnight.

Wednesday, 31.—Fresh south-west breezes, and sky overcast early; and a few trifling spittings of rain before noon; afterwards, bright sunny weather till sunset, with gentle south-east breezes. Evening, some slight showers.

Thursday, April 1.—Morning, light airs from west-south-west, and passing clouds. Middle and afternoon, light south-east airs, and clear and very agreeable weather. Night, calm from after sunset, and beautifully bright.

Friday, 2.—Gentle westerly breezes early, succeeded by light airs from the eastward by south; clear very fine weather all day. Night, calm and brilliant moonlight.

Saturday, 3.—A continuance of very delightful weather, scarcely a cloud all day; quite light airs from westward early, middle and latter easterly by north. Night, calms, and beautiful moonlight sky.

Sunday, 4.—Morning, light airs from west-north-west—no clouds;—A.M. calms, and sun shone with considerable power throughout the day. Night, splendid moonlight. Some lightning in south-east.

Monday, 5.—Morning, calms, and a hot sun till between ten and eleven o'clock, when thunder clouds began to gather over, and partial showers fell; thunder was frequent in the north and north-west. After eleven, wind became fresh and gusty from north-east. Subsequently shifted to east and east-south-east, squally; showers at intervals from that quarter. Much thunder during the afternoon; between five and six a great storm of thunder and lightning and rain passed over from north-west and north to the eastward, lasting for about an hour. Afterward, wind fresh from north-east, and showers till near eight o'clock. Subsequently the whole sky became beautifully clear; lightning frequently in south-east. Latter part night thick fogs.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

WINDSOR.

THIS district was on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, visited by a fearful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a perfect deluge of rain. The storm commenced at about a quarter to one, P.M., and continued to rage furiously for about an hour and a-half, after which it gradually subsided, and was followed by a lovely evening. The weather during the week has been extremely sultry during the day, and chilly in the evening. The sudden atmospheric changes cause a great deal of sickness, which is still very prevalent throughout the district. Yesterday (Monday, 5th) we were again visited with a furious thunder storm, which, accompanied by heavy rain, continued for about three hours. No casualties by lightning have been reported during these two storms.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.—A meeting of the pewholders and renters of sittings in this church will be held on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the circular letter of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, as published in the *Herald* of 20th ultimo. Notice of the intended meeting was given in this church on Sunday last; the chair will be taken at ten o'clock A.M. It is to be hoped that all interested in the important measure to be considered will give their attendance.

POLICE OFFICE. — Several cases of assault have within the last two or three weeks been disposed of, which, however, were of no interest save to the parties immediately concerned. Several convictions have taken place under the Vagrant Act, for the use of obscene and insulting language. This Act works wonders towards the reformation (at least to outward appearance) of many of our old stagers in the practice of abuse and scurrility. One conviction also took place for indecent exposure, in which the culprit, one Theodore Bertheau, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Parramatta Gaol.

RACES.—The races here will be held on the last three days of the present month. From the activity with which the Committee have gone to work in getting up the races, and collecting subscriptions, good prizes may be expected, and first-rate sport anticipated. Some horses have already arrived here, and are in training under the care of our well known and justly celebrated jockies, Higgerson and Mickey O'Brien.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the members of this society, called by public advertisement and circular, took place on Tuesday, at the Fitz Roy Hotel, Windsor, James Hale, Esq., in the chair, when the following resolution was passed; moved by Mr. Richard Ridge, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Chaseling:—"That the Association having been in an inert state for the last three years, and the present aspect of the country holding out no promise that it can be satisfactorily revived for the present, be it resolved that the balance of funds of the Association in the hands of the Treasurer (£10 12s. 7d.) be handed over by him to the Treasurer of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and Hospital for the benefit of that Institution." Regret was expressed that circumstances has rendered it thus necessary to discontinue the Association, yet the members present parted not without hope, that at some future day the district would be in a position to revive the workings of so useful and interesting a society. We need scarcely say that we participate in such a feeling.

RYLSTONE.

YESTERDAY (March 31), the usual monotony of our quiet town of Rylstone was relieved by the assembling of all the inhabitants of the township, and many from the surrounding neighbourhood, to witness the interesting, and in this place quite novel ceremony (for the first time in our history), of laying the foundation stone of a Wesleyan chapel. The Wesleyan ministers from Bathurst have for some time past (about two years) paid occasional visits to this place, but since the appointment at the last annual meeting of the ministers of that body in Sydney, of the Rev. J. W. Pemell to Bowenfells, he has preached here one Sabbath in the month. For some time past the want of a chapel to accommodate the congregation has been felt and acknowledged. A subscription list has been opened, and now amounts to £107 4s. 10d.—(See advertisement.) The chapel is to cost £120, exclusive of internal fitting, which is to be ready for opening by the end of June next. The day was most propitious; the congregation assembled (about 100 persons), and were accommodated under a spacious awning to witness the ceremony. The Rev. J. W. Pemell commenced the service by singing a suitable hymn, and reading two chapters bearing on the subject, after which he gave a sketch of the rise and progress and present position of the Wesleyan Church, which occupied about an hour. The foundation stone was lowered into its place, and laid with the usual ceremony by Mr. William Tindall. During the lowering of the stone into its place, the people with humble gratitude to God for his goodness, in permitting them to witness the accomplishment of their earnest desires, sang the Doxology. After the stone was laid, the subscription list was read over, and the Rev. gentleman proceeded to preach a sermon from 1 Peter, ii. 6. A collection was made towards the building fund, and the congregation dispersed. The chapel is to be built of bricks on a stone foundation; size inside, viz., 32 by 16 feet, height inside, 11 feet.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

CARCOAR.—March 25.—Bay horse, aged, stripe of white down the nose, off fore and off hind foot white, has had a very sore back, branded JP near shoulder. Brown entire colt, PC near shoulder, B off shoulder. Black mare, near hind foot white, blaze down the face, ⌐C near shoulder. Chesnut colt, near hind foot white, star on forehead, A-D over AxD off shoulder. Bay mare, snip on nose, star on forehead, a little white off hind foot, SP near shoulder; a brown horse foal by her side, unbranded. Bay colt, hind feet white, riding 3 years old, no visible brand. Black filly, branded G over 7 or C over 7 off shoulder. Black colt, near hind foot white, star in forehead, a little white about the muzzle, no brand visible. They will be sold on the 23rd April, if not released. C. SPIRE. 12s. 6d.

BLACK CREEK.—From Farnborough, March 26; damages 3d. per head. Strawberry cow, branded on off ribs JB, off rump like JB conjoined L, has a strawberry heifer calf. Red and white heifer, off rump and ribs

will leave the Phœnix ... THE noted clipper MELBOURNE PACKET. ... THE fine fast-sailing Brig ... St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, having received an official document from the Lord ... his land, within 10 miles of the township of Mudgee, is now open to the public for the ... commander. This vessel is now discharging her ... R RIMSWELL, ... one or two small vessels, of about 60 tons, not to draw ... THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of ... Consisting of an Elephant, Tiger, three va-

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507888

like JA. Brown cow, wide horns, off rump 1T, near neck like O. If not released they will be sold in 24 days. C. A. Hughes. 9s. 9d.

Moggi.—March 19. From Qurindi, for trespass; damages and driving 1s. each: Bay horse, aged, long tail, both hind feet white, star in forehead, saddle and spur marked, about 15 hands high, MG near shoulder. Brown filly, about 3 years old, long switch tail, both hind feet white, near shoulder up, J over N near neck, N near neck, S near shoulder. Iron grey entire colt, about 3 years old, long tail, JA near ribs, 2 near cheek; damages £5. If not released they will be sold on 23rd April. J. Eltroup. 10s. 3d.

Nepean.—February 28. From Mr. Connelly's Farm, Emu Plains: Strawberry poley heifer, branded T near rump, W M off rump, 77 off ribs, red ears; damages 6d. They will be sold at the Court House Yard, Penrith, on the 16th April, if not released. H. Travis. 9s. 3d.

New Frenshn.—March 26: Black mare, aged, white down the face, saddle marks, short switch tail, near neck MF, shoulder RL, under saddle M. Brown mare, star in forehead, aged, near shoulder R reversed D conjoined with CD under. Blue and white working bullock, near shoulder like an anchor, piece of skin hangs underneath his throat as a mark. Brown or red spotted working bullock, off rump 48, shoulder like anchor; damages 1s. If not released before the 25th April they will be sold. G. Thompson. 10s. 9d.

Scone.—March, 1852. From Blairmore:—Bay mare, black points, like AA conjoined near shoulder, bell brand near side under saddle, 3 off side of neck, a little white down the face, white spot off side apparently from the spur, aged, 16 hands high; damages 6d.; re-advertised. Bay horse, black points, star, o within C off side under saddle, like I over 039 near side; damages 1s. 6d.; notice sent to supposed owner. If not released they will be sold on the 28th April. M. Collins. 10s. 6d.

Tomboye Swamp.—April 6. From Mr. G. Bloodsworth's paddock, Dabee: Bay mare, star in forehead, long tail, off hind fetlock white, GH over 7 near shoulder, and IL off shoulder, seven years old, fourteen and a half hands high. Bay horse, foal by side, unbranded; damages 1s. each. Unless they are released they will be sold in twenty-four days. J. Fraser. 9s. 9d.

West Maitland.—March 30. From Maitland: Bay horse, black points, switch tail, on near shoulder D or F; damages 2s. Black bullock, cock horns, a piece out of near ear, on off ribs WY with O over. Light red or yellow poley bullock, on the off rump FD with a letter or figure under, on the off cheek B; damages 5s. each. They will be sold, if not released, on the 24th April. J. Lensam. 10s.

Settlers' Home.—April 4.—From Canterbury: damages 2d. each: Red cow, branded WN near shoulder, JA on ribs. Brown and white spotted heifer, unbranded, about 18 months old. Strawberry cow, white head, back, and belly, blotch brand on rump milking side, WB off side. Strawberry bull, cut throat, EC on rump and ribs off side. Red poley cow, W on rump milking side, white on the rump. Red and white spotted cow, DD sideways on rump, and DD on ribs milking side. Brown horse, off hind foot white, little white on near foot, EK shoulder, blaze down the face, 5 years old. Black filly, star on forehead, if branded not visible. White poley cow, JPC on rump. Red heifer, white on rump and belly, cock horns, no brand visible. Red strawberry heifer, down horns, no brand visible. Brown side cow, white back, WL on rump, tail cut. Iron grey cow, OTLEY on ribs. Black calf, white face. If not released to be sold 30th April. C. Whitney. 14s. 3d.

Rocklay.—From the estate of Dennis Plains: Yellow working bullock, aged, branded JS hip and shoulder. Yellow cow, branded PM off rump, HHL on ribs, unbranded, calf by her side. White poley bullock, r with ⌐ over = on back, HH on ribs, top off near ear. Brindle bull, two years old, unbranded. Black cow, white back, HH with S under off rump, piece off off ear. Dark red and white bullock, aged, branded JR on ribs, white in face. Red bullock, branded B with = over off rump, white back and belly. Strawberry steer, one year old, illegible brand off ribs. Brown steer, short tail, like ML off rump. Black and white steer, piece off near ear, illegible brand on near hip. Red steer, branded on hip and shoulders illegible. Red and white poley heifer, white back, branded GR rump and thigh, like RH on ribs off side, piece off near ear. Red and white spotted cow, branded JD off rump. Blue and white bullock, branded RD on rump. Also, from the run of Mr. M'Farland: Bay horse, 6 years old, off hind foot white, a large A near shoulder, broke in, a small star in forehead. Bay horse, about six years old, broken in, off hind foot white, branded WC conjoined near shoulder, star in forehead. Black or dark brown colt, 4 years old, branded G5 off shoulder, off hind foot white. Roan filly, 3 years old, branded G5 near shoulder. Roan filly, white face, off hind foot white, branded HL conjoined off shoulder. Also, from Leslen's, Dun's Plains: Black mare, aged, branded TG with x JH under, near shoulder, near hind foot white, white in face, saddle marked. Dark brown yearling filly, four white feet, unbranded. If the above cattle and horses are not released within 21 days they will be sold. R. Aldrer. 19s.

Bungendore.—March 24. From Curren-looley Estate: Light bay filly, black points, near hind foot white, little white on off hind foot, C under saddle off side. Light bay filly, black points, star in forehead, long tail, if branded not visible. Dark bay filly, two hind feet white, C under saddle off side. Bay colt, black points, star in forehead, near hind foot white, like 7 over & and = under, sideways near shoulder, B off shoulder. Bay horse, black points, star in forehead, ⊥T off shoulder. Dark iron grey horse, two hind feet white, white stripe down face, G under saddle, 14 under mane off side. Black colt, JA near shoulder. Black filly, TA near shoulder. Light roan filly, like 4 near shoulder, two hind feet and near foot white, bald face, black on legs, black mane and tail. Dark bay filly, black points, like JM near shoulder. Bay mare, black points, white stripe down face, off hind foot white, a little white on off forefoot, like JA under saddle, like J over MC shoulder near side; a dapple roan horse foal at foot not cut or branded; damages 3d. per head. If the above horses are not released before the 21st April, they will be sold. J. Moses. 15s. 3d.

Bathurst.—April 2: Red and white bullock, CP off rump, PC sideways off ribs, W with E3 over near rib. R. reversed near thigh. Red and white bullock, like H off rump, M with J over sideways thigh. Red and white cow, TT near ribs, JA off rump; damages 6d. each. Yellow bullock, JA near thigh, JB near shoulder, IJ off rump and ribs. Brindle and white bullock, M with − over near rump. Red and white steer, DBA off ribs; damages 1s. 6d. each. Grey horse, J sideways with J over near shoulder, long tail, aged, 15½ hands high. Bay entire colt, IF near shoulder, near hind foot white, switch tail, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Bay yearling colt, no brand. Bay mare and foal, S near side under saddle, star, hip, long tail, aged, 15 hands high. Bay yearling filly, no brand, off hind foot white. Bay yearling filly, no brand, star, near hind foot white. Bay mare, P with J over near shoulder, blind off eye, star, aged, 15 hands high, damages 6d. each. Roan horse, JW, with WI over off shoulder, switch tail, 15 hands high; damages 1s. 6d. Iron grey filly, JG off rump, shoulder and under saddle, 3 years old, 14½ hands high; damages 6d. Chesnut mare, S off side neck, long tail, aged, 15 hands high; damages 1s. White pony mare, PA off thigh, JC with TJ over conjoined near thigh, long tail, aged. Bay yearling filly, JH near shoulder. Bay mare, CI with TS over and TS over that on near shoulder, switch tail, star, aged, 14½ hands high. Bay horse, JY off shoulder, three white feet, switch tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high; damages 2s. 6d. each. Roan horse, S near off side, aged, 16 hands high; damages 1s. For sale, on Wednesday, the 28th April. R. Yeo. 18s. 3d.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MINUTE

Of an Interview with the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Colonies, on the Subject of Transportation.

On the 25th of last month I waited upon Earl Grey, by appointment, at the Colonial Office, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the expediency of discontinuing transportation to the Australian Colonies. I enjoyed at the interview, at which Mr. Frederick Peel was also present, a very favourable opportunity of drawing attention to the question on its more important bearings, but as the facts and arguments adducible in support of our just claims are already known to my fellow-colonists, it does not seem necessary that I should give more than a brief outline of the remarks which I felt called upon to make on the occasion. My minute, however, of Earl Grey's statement in reply, having been kindly corrected by his lordship, at my request, may be regarded as a full expression of the views and intentions of her Majesty's Government, with respect to transportation.

I commenced my remarks by reminding his lordship of the circumstances under which transportation to New South Wales was discontinued, and Van Diemen's Land made the sole receptacle of British criminals. I adverted at considerable length to the fearful moral and social evils which transportation had entailed upon that colony. I referred to his lordship's own speeches in the House of Peers, in the years of 1846 and 1847, in illustration of the horrors of the system, and of the absolute ruin with which it was fraught as regarded the free population of the Island. I assured his lordship that, however salutary the change of penal discipline which had since been made, it was vain to expect that any system whatever would be effectual in reforming the hardened and incorrigible villains now sent out as transported offenders; that the intolerable grievances acknowledgedly suffered by the free settlers at the time referred to, remained almost wholly unabated, and that they could neither be redressed nor mitigated in any material degree so long as transportation was continued, under any form or designation whatsoever. In proof of this assertion I referred, at considerable length, to the opinions of the clergy of all denominations, and of the respectable free inhabitants of the Island of every grade, as expressed in their frequent petitions to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament: as well as to my own experience of the numbers of virtuous families who were compelled at any sacrifice to abandon such a scene of vice and infamy as Van Dieman's Land presents, and seek a home in the colony of Victoria. I pointed out that Tasmania having long since become full to overflowing with criminals, immense numbers had passed over, as they obtained conditional pardons, to Port Phillip, where, under the guise of free men, they entered unchecked upon new scenes of vice, demoralization, and crime. I mentioned that as a natural consequence of this state of things, more than seven-tenths of all the crime of the colony of Victoria was committed by these manumitted felons, and that as improvidence and disease are ever allied to depravity and vice, our benevolent institutions were overburdened with their maintenance; thus, not only entailing upon us enormously increased taxation for police and gaols, but exhausting our charities for the relief of the diseased and debilitated criminal population of the mother country. I remarked that it had been customary of late for the Governor of Van Diemen's Land to grant conditional pardons, available in all the Australian Colonies, to entire shiploads of convicts immediately on their arrival; and that as the expense of their crossing over to Port Phillip was purely nominal—from whence they might make their way either to New South Wales or South Australia at pleasure—the pledge given to the former of these colonies, that British criminals should not be landed on their shores without their consent, and the exemption enjoyed by the other from the like calamity under Act of Parliament, were now scarcely even colourably respected. I entreated his lordship to reflect upon the fearful consequences to the well-being of society which must result from the congregation at the New South Wales gold fields of the hordes of hardened villains who were previously scattered over all the Australian colonies, and upon the powerful incentive to crime in this country which transportation to such a country must hold out. I then took occasion to advert to the formation of the Australasian Anti-Transportation League, to the remarkable unanimity which prevails in the colonies mentioned on the subject of transportation, as evinced by the proceedings at their public meetings, and the extraordinary support which the League has obtained from all sects and classes of the community. I said that in the colony of Victoria the inhabitants were opposed, to a man, to the continuance of transportation under any form; that in South Australia I believed a precisely similar state of things obtained; that in New South Wales, with a few inconsiderable exceptions at Moreton Bay, a like unanimity prevailed, even among those who formerly advocated transportation, being now most strenuous in their efforts to prevent its resumption; and that in Van Diemen's Land I was credibly informed not a single representative would be returned to the new Legislature who was not pledged to oppose the system to the utmost of his power. I warned his lordship, under these circumstances, that he might expect the Legislatures of all the colonies named would, in their very first sessions, enter very strong protests against the reception of British criminals upon any terms, and in no instance would the protest be stronger or more indignant than that placed on record by the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land. It therefore seemed, I said, that as the principle of not compelling a colony to accept convicts against the expressed wish of its Legislature, had already been laid down and acted upon with regard to the other Australian Colonies, Van Diemen's Land would become entitled to a like exemption as soon as its elective Legislature had arrived at a decision adverse to the continuance of the system. I informed Lord Grey that, as I came before him in a spirit, not of recrimination but of earnest entreaty, I purposely refrained from adverting to any of the unfortunate misunderstandings which had arisen between his lordship and the colonists in the previous discussion of this question; but I did not feel justified in concealing from him the fact, that the grievances inflicted upon the free inhabitants of all the colonies by transportation taken in connexion with the continued refusal of her Majesty's government to afford them any redress, had at length produced such an extent of irritation in the public mind, that I was satisfied the state of internal tranquillity and perfect understanding between the colonists and the mother country, so essential to good government, could never be maintained in the Australian colonies until the abolition of transportation was unconditionally conceded. I therefore concluded by earnestly entreating his Lordship, as a measure alike of justice, morality, and sound policy, to recommend to her Majesty the revocation of such orders in Council as admits of the transportation of British criminals to any part of the Australian colonies.

Earl Grey stated in reply, that he still adhered to opinions which he expressed in the year 1846 and 1847 with regard to the then state of the penal establishment of Van Diemen's Land. Great evils had unquestionably grown up under the probation system, which obtained prior to that time. The government had, however, been most zealous in their efforts, not only to correct these evils, but to prevent their recurrence in future. With this view a complete change had been made in our penal discipline, both in this country and in the colony, so that he felt assured it would now be found to work most advantageously as regards the reformation of the criminal, and not, on the whole, injuriously as regards even the moral welfare of the inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land. It must be expected that some evils of the kind described by Mr. King would result to the free settlers so long as Van Diemen's Land continued to be a penal colony; but these he was convinced were very much over-rated by the opponents of transportation, and, indeed, were more than counterbalanced by the advantages which the inhabitants derived from the supply of cheap labour by means of convicts. This was a great advantage to the colonists, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but because it had been shown by experience in all the colonies that extravagant wages, occasioned by a deficient supply of labour, were not favourable to the moral improvement of the population; and it was very doubtful whether, comparing the advantages and disadvantages, the colony did not gain more than it lost, as to the morality of the population, from the continuance of transportation on the present footing. That, on the other hand, there could be no doubt that it would suffer most seriously in its pecuniary interests, probably to the extent of ruin to the majority of the landowners, from losing both the advantages of cheap labour and that of the large convict expenditure. That this expenditure had been made more beneficial than formerly to the colony, by the very important concessions recently made by the Government in remitting the amount chargeable against the colony for the maintenance of prisoners employed in the formation of roads, and the execution of other public works in the island. That under the new system of convict management, crime was not found to be at all prevalent in the colony; on the contrary, it was universally admitted that nowhere did there exist more perfect security for persons and property, and the criminal returns of Van Diemen's Land would bear not a very unfavourable comparison with even those of the originally free colony of South Australia. Besides, his lordship remarked, it appeared that the settlers of Van Diemen's Land generally were still quite ready to avail themselves of the services of all the convicts at the disposal of the Government. In them they found a cheap and very useful description of labour; and so great was the demand for convicts, that those sent out by recent ships were taken into private service immediately on their arrival. Lord Grey added, that it must be borne in mind that Van Diemen's Land had been originally established as a convict colony, at an immense expense to this country. That the hope of gain had attracted to its shores a number of free settlers, some of whom, having grown rich upon convict labour and convict expenditure, were now urgent in their demands that transportation should absolutely cease. But Her Majesty's Government could not recognise the justice of a claim preferred under such circumstances. In accordance with the hopes held out by the Government, in 1847, a great and most salutary reformation had thus been wrought in our penal system, but it certainly had never contemplated an abandonment of transportation; understanding, by that word, the ultimate removal of offenders to Australia. There could be no doubt but that if the gold discoveries in New South Wales proved as extensive as we were led to expect, the people of Van Diemen's Land would soon discover the advantages which they possessed over the other Australian colonies, in having, through their convict establishments, an abundant supply of cheap labour, when free servants could not be obtained at any price.

With regard to the colony of Victoria, his lordship remarked, that it mainly owed its origin and its riches to the neighbouring penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. It was from them that its first settlers came, bringing with them those flocks and herds which have since proved such a source of wealth to the colony. The inhabitants of Victoria having therefore voluntarily located themselves in the vicinity of penal colonies, for the sake of the advantages arising from that vicinity, could not now, with any show of reason or justice, demand that transportation thereto should be abandoned to suit their convenience. No doubt, under the former system of penal discipline, many men of desperate character did find their way from Van Dieman's Land to Port Phillip; but under the reformed system, a very different state of things would be found to exist. The criminals now sent out would be found at the termination of their punishment a very much better class of men than those formerly transported without any previous training, and then still further corrupted by being placed in the probationary gangs. Those now sent out, after having passed through the discipline of Pentonville and Portland, would, indeed, in many instances, be found to bear a very favourable comparison with the free emigrants who went out under the bounty system. He had, therefore, no doubt, that when the convicts, who would shortly be entitled to their conditional pardons, under the new penal system, made their way to Victoria, they would be found to be by no means an objectionable set of men, but a valuable addition to the labour market. It was a great mistake, his lordship said, to imagine that because men were convicted of serious offences they were less likely to become reformed characters under a salutary system of penal discipline, than those sentenced for more trifling crimes. It often happened that the most inveterate and hardened criminals were transported in consequence of conviction of some slight offence, and that on the other hand men not habitual criminals, were transported for grave offences committed in a moment of passion. The history of the colony of New South Wales showed, indeed, that instead of its being true that convicts sentenced for the slightest offences behaved the best, precisely the reverse was the case; and that the men transported under long sentences, and therefore serious crimes, were, as a body, the best conducted. Some of the most respectable of the emancipists in that settlement were originally transported for crimes of a very high character, while it was actually matter of complaint during the administration of Governor Darling that most of the offences were committed by the short sentence men, who were the most difficult to manage.

His lordship observed that in sending convicts to colonies where penal establishments did not already exist, the government had acted on the principle of being guided by the wishes of the inhabitants, but that the rule could not be held to apply to an originally convict colony like Van Diemen's Land. The people of Western Australia had petitioned that convicts might be sent there, and a few were accordingly sent, who were found to be very acceptable to the colonists. Victoria not having had a Legislative Council until now, was not in a position to pronounce a separate opinion upon the subject. By the Legislative Council of New South Wales it had, however, been determined that no convicts should be received by that colony, and the order in Council constituting it a place to which British criminals might be sent was consequently revoked. It did not seem, nevertheless, that the inhabitants of the colony of New South Wales were at all unanimous in their rejection of convicts, a petition having been received by the Government, signed by a large proportion of the most respectable owners and occupiers of land in the northern or Moreton Bay District of the colony, praying that it might be separated from New South Wales, with the view of being converted into a penal settlement. Under all these circumstances, his lordship said he could hold out no hope that transportation to the originally convict colony of Van Diemen's Land, would be abandoned, nor that the Government would not continue to send transported offenders to such other of the Australian Colonies as had consented, or might hereafter consent to receive them.

I ventured to remark, in reply to his lordship's observations, that we differed so very widely upon the whole question, both as regarded matters of fact and inference, that it did not seem, even if time permitted, that any good could possibly result from a further discussion of the subject. I was unwilling, however, to allow his lordship's remark, that the convicts "now sent out would, indeed, in many instances bear favourable comparison with the free emigrants who went out under the bounty systems," to pass unnoticed. No opinion, I assured his lordship, could be more erroneous, no remark more thoroughly unjust. The free emigrants who came out to us under the bounty system were, I said, generally speaking, a very industrious and reputable class of people. The convicts, on the contrary, were hardened, incorrigible villains of the blackest possible dye; men generally speaking, transported for offences for which they would formerly have been executed. In support of this position, I handed to his lordship a return showing that of eighty-five persons who were suffering on the 31st of Dec. last, under sentences of the Supreme Court for crimes committed in the colony, only nine had arrived in the district as free emigrants.

On the termination of the interview, I thanked his lordship for the very kind and attentive manner in which he had listened to my remarks as well as for the full exposition he had been pleased to give of the views and intentions of government on the subject; but I, at the same time expressed my regret that I had been so utterly unsuccessful in my endeavours to persuade his lordship to abandon a line of policy so opposed to the wishes, and utterly ruinous to the best interests of the inhabitants of the Australian Colonies.

10th Dec. 1851. JOHN C. KING.

N.B.—The printing of the above minute has been delayed to admit of the manuscript of Earl Grey's reply being corrected by his lordship.

Animal Manures.—Animal substances decay more rapidly than vegetable substances; the former containing more nitrogen, which, combining with hydrogen, the product of putrefactive fermentation, forms ammonia, an alkali, by the presence of which in the soil the growth of plants is materially influenced. United with carbonic acid, ammonia forms a salt always present where animal substances are undergoing decay, and in the excrements of animals it is found as a muriate and sulphate. The source of animal nutrition is from the vegetable kingdom; hence the bodies of animals must partake of similar elementary principles as those found in vegetables, though modified and changed by chemical processes. The gluten, casein, and albumen of vegetables are not only nearly identical in composition with each other, but also with the muscle of animals, which they largely contribute to form; from starch and oil fat is formed and combustion fed; and bones and blood contain phosphate of lime and magnesia, substances which exist in the seed of plants. The excrements of animals are the rejected remains of the food received into the stomach, after the latter has selected, modified, and appropriated those necessary substances for nutrition. This rejected matter, following the law of universal decay, resolves itself into the elements of organic matter, again to unite in the formation of new and distinct substances. The excrements of animals form the principal source of animal manures. The food received into the stomach is heightened in value by being mixed up with those secretions which give the stimulus to putrefaction. The value of any digested manure depends upon the description of food the animal is fed with, the age of the animal, the purpose for which it is fed. Green crops and bruised grain produce richer manure than that manufactured by feeding animals on dry hay or straw. Also a mixed system of feeding is not only preferable for the sake of the animal's growth and health, but also for the purpose of manure, since no plant contains all the elements of nutrition in sufficient abundance. Young animals appropriate more of the substances of their food in forming the growing bone and muscle of the system, in addition to keeping in daily repair the machinery of the frame; hence their manure must be less than that of full-grown animals.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

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